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## Mexican Plan For Recovery Pins Hopes on Privatization

### But Creditors Will Insist On Progress Toward Cutting Trade Deficit

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — After a weekend of wrangling with business and unions, Mexico unveiled a rescue plan on Tuesday to reduce its dependence on foreign money by selling off parts of its infrastructure and relying on domestic austerity to increase exports.

The package, aimed at restoring confidence after the sudden and drastic devaluation of the Mexican peso last month, was underwritten by an \$18 billion line of credit from U.S., European and Japanese governments and commercial banks. The loan, meant to fill the financial hole left when foreign investors lost confidence in Mexico's management of its economy, was welcomed by the International Monetary Fund, which said in Washington that additional support might be forthcoming.

It was clear that Mexico's creditors would keep the country on a short leash until it could achieve its goal of halving its estimated \$28 billion trade deficit and resuming growth, if possible this year.

In a speech to the nation after government, business, and labor formally signed a new economic pact, President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon appealed for national unity, which he will certainly need to hold down wages and prices. He conceded that the domestic inflation stemming from the peso's recent devaluation would hurt workers' incomes.

But to judge by the initial reaction of the market, which wanted more details on the plan, the new president has to do more to regain confidence.

The peso closed more than 6 percent lower against the dollar, which rose to 5.2750 pesos from 4.85 before the New Year's weekend. The Mexican Bolsa fell sharply in volatile trading, with the IPC index of leading shares closing down 75.77 points, or 3.22 percent.

Wall Street, the main source of the capital fueling Mexico's boom until U.S. investors pulled out, also marked down Mexican stocks.

Financial analysts in New York and London told investors the plan was at best a first step and would succeed only if Mr. Zedillo's government can hold the unions and business to their promise of wage and price restraint.

In protracted negotiations that several times delayed Mr. Zedillo's speech to the country explaining the plan, the unions agreed to cap wage increases at 7 percent, and business basically agreed not to raise prices beyond passing along the higher costs of imports caused by devaluation, which so far has cut the peso's value by about one-third.

With inflation expected to double this year to 15 percent, unions objected that

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MOURNING IN GAZA — Police in the Gaza Strip on Tuesday, escorting the body of one of three colleagues slain by Israeli forces. The deaths and Israel's stand on settlement fueled distrust as self-rule talks opened. Page 6.

## Who Controls Desperation The Kremlin? Mounts for Some Suspect Russians in A 'Rasputin' Rebel Capital

By Alessandra Stanley

MOSCOW — For Boris N. Yeltsin, life is not so lonely at the top. Though the increasingly isolated Russian president has rid himself of scores of advisers and confidants over the past few years, he still has at least one trusted adviser and drinking companion who is always at his side.

It is his chief of presidential security, General Alexander A. Kozhakov, a former KGB major who has been Mr. Yeltsin's bodyguard since 1985.

However cozy, Mr. Kozhakov's relationship with Mr. Yeltsin is singular enough for Russians to be talking about a new Rasputin haunting the inner sanctum of the Kremlin.

After ordering the subduing of Chechnya on Dec. 11, Mr. Yeltsin disappeared from view and was said to be recovering from minor nose surgery. The president's mysterious seclusion only heightened speculation that his right-hand man was running the show.

In a divided and fractious Kremlin, the 44-year-old security chief has unrivaled access to Mr. Yeltsin.

"Kozhakov is more powerful than the prime minister," said Pavel Voshchanov, a former Yeltsin press secretary who said he quit his job two years ago partly because of Mr. Kozhakov's improper interference in the office of public affairs.

A recent episode suggested that Mr. Kozhakov occasionally feels free to lecture Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin on economic issues. Last month, he wrote a letter to Mr. Chernomyrdin describing the government's pledge to the World Bank to end Russia's oil quota system as "absolutely impermissible."

Mr. Kozhakov said he felt such accords would give foreign oil interests too much influence over Russian raw materials. The Russian government then decided not to comply with World Bank conditions.

Mr. Kozhakov's was not the only voice in Moscow seeking to protect the interests of Russian oilmen, but his intervention carried clout — and controversy. Afterwards, the newspaper Izvestia covered the story with the headline, "Who Is Running the Country?"

Mr. Voshchanov painted the president's relationship with his bodyguard as a co-

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## Republican 'Revolution' to Start With New House Rules

By Katharine Q. Seelye

WASHINGTON — When the opening bell sounds Wednesday to usher in the 104th Congress, the Republicans, as the new majority, will begin their self-described revolution, putting on trial their fundamental belief that they can cure the nation's ills with less government, not more.

For the new speaker of the House, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, and his Republican comrades, the first order of business will be to pass new

House rules demonstrating that they are more open, responsive and businesslike than the old-order Democrats they have supplanted.

From there, they intend to reclaim for Congress the powers it has ceded to the White House since the New

The people are ready. Page 3. • Firms will watch. Page 9.

Deal, introducing one of the most ambitious legislative agendas in history.

On Day One, at least, all eyes will be on the House,

which will be controlled by Republicans for the first time in four decades. Its new leader, Mr. Gingrich, is one of the most powerful but least-tested figures to take charge on Capitol Hill.

While the more deliberative Senate will spend the opening day on ceremony, Mr. Gingrich has scheduled a marathon session — noon to midnight — for the House to vote on changes in its rules. That will launch the House's 100-day march toward action on the "Contract

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## A World-Class Challenge

### Upgrading UN's Creaking Bureaucracy

By Julia Preston

UNITED NATIONS, New York — When he took office nearly three years ago, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali promised comprehensive reform. But today, although there has been some progress, the United Nations remains a slow-motion bureaucracy struggling to adapt to a real-time world.

UN employees get raises and promotions regardless of the work they actually do. Two separate UN agencies run virtually identical programs on behalf of women, but politics has blocked officials from ending the costly duplication.

A new, million-dollar security system at UN headquarters in New York did not work and had to be scrapped, and administrators cannot even say with certainty who approved the project.

Throughout the vast UN system there are people working for change. But, with

the organization about to mark its 50th anniversary this year, reform also has many enemies: entrenched officials who refuse to break old habits, and governments that applaud streamlining but battle behind the scenes to protect their favored programs from cuts.

"The United Nations — it's so indispensable," said Morris B. Abram, a former U.S. ambassador to the UN organizations in Geneva, "and so badly organized."

Critics of the United Nations will gain new clout in Washington as the Republicans take majority control in the new Congress. Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, the new chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, has called it "the nemesis of millions of Americans" and complained that it is "costing Ameri-

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### Kiosk

## Dick Cheney Quits Republican Field

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Dick Cheney, a former U.S. defense secretary, said Tuesday he had decided not to seek the 1996 Republican presidential nomination, bowing out in advance from what may become a crowded field.

"After careful consideration, I have decided not to become a candidate for the presidency in 1996," Mr. Cheney, a conservative with considerable Washington experience, said in a statement.

His early departure narrowed a Republican field expected to start taking shape next month when Senator Phil Gramm of Texas is scheduled to become the first major Republican to announce that he is seeking the nomination.

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SUSPECT CHARGED — John C. Salvi 3d, accused of firing on abortion clinics and killing two people, in court Tuesday in Norfolk, Virginia. Page 3.

## Reform? In Japan, It Is as Rough as Silk

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — To measure how much Japan has really changed in the last two tumultuous years, it is instructive to look not at the upheaval in Parliament, the big stores cutting their notoriously high prices or the devastated stock market, but at the Japan Raw Silk and Sugar Price Stabilization Agency.

This now-obscure agency, which protects the country's few remaining silk producers with expensive price supports, was once a symbol of Japan's struggle to build a modern economy.

But in an age when Japan is a sophisticated manufacturer of everything from autos to computer chips, the agency has become a symbol of a bloated government. It was thus chosen for elimination in a campaign to break the bureaucracy's hold on the economy.

Yet when proposals were submitted for reforming or closing 92 such government-owned corporations, which dominate, among other industries, banking, tobacco and telecommunications, all of them, even the silk agency, survived.

And it appears doubtful that the deeply divided politicians will do anything about it.

Japan is in its greatest period of ferment in four decades. But the episode illustrates something that has driven the Japanese to disappointed apathy, and has frustrated the United States to the point that it has all but abandoned its goal of trying to fundamentally alter Japan's trading and investment climate.

Despite widespread talk of reform, the last two years have proven the Japanese system far more resilient than many experts predicted a few years ago, when a

whirlwind of economic, political and social change began to gain force.

Long-suffering consumers accustomed to the world's highest prices in a closely protected economy have started to snap up cheap imported goods. The major political parties that for years created a parliamentary logjam have broken up or are on the verge of dissolving, and electoral law has been revised to attack political corruption.

It is virtually impossible to be a serious politician today and not insist that the nation's major institutions need reform. Still, the fundamental mechanisms of power remain rooted in the old methods of bureaucratic control.

Despite the party realignment, there is little serious policy debate among officials. And with the Social Democratic Party having abandoned almost its entire platform to gain a share in a coalition government,

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## Atlantic Swim: It's All Wet

Reuters

PARIS — A Frenchman swimming across the Atlantic said Tuesday that he was getting fed up after more than two weeks in the water and was finding it hard to sleep.

"There's a certain disappointment, even suffering," Guy Delage, 42, said in a radio interview from the Atlantic.

He is about 1,100 kilometers (680 miles) into his trip from the Cape Verde Islands, off Africa, to Martinique in the Caribbean.

"My dream has lasted eight years and now it's gradually being replaced by a reality which isn't exactly what I had dreamed of," he told French radio.

Mr. Delage has spent 18 days at sea in his bid for the first trans-Atlantic swim and has about 2,800 kilometers to

go, braving sharks, storms and loneliness.

He spends about 10 hours a day in the water and the rest drifting westward on ocean currents on a small wind-powered raft. The raft, which has a satellite tracking device, follows him as he swims.

"I find it very difficult to sleep at night," he said. "The raft is so uncomfortable that it's a sort of relief to get into the water."

Last week, the French swimmer Stefan Caron, who won a bronze medal in freestyle swimming at the 1992 Olympics, criticized Mr. Delage by saying he was merely "bathing." Mr. Caron said Mr. Delage covered most of the distance by drifting.

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 4.04	Down 0.46%
3838.48	111.73
The Dollar	Time close
DM	1.557
Pound	1.563
Yen	100.885
FF	5.367

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.40 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Rials
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 Ptas
Italy.....2,600 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....L. 45,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



## WORLD BRIEFS

## EU Parliament Prepares to Scrutinize Nominees to Executive

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A United States of Europe may be a distant dream, but the institutions of what passes for a European government are gearing up for a transition just as surely as Republicans in the United States are planning to impose their will on Capitol Hill.

Prime Minister Jacques Santer of Luxembourg, the designated successor to Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission, will lead his 19 fellow commission nominees before the European Parliament this month for the European Union's first-ever congressional-style confirmation hearings.

The process, which opens with committee hearings starting Wednesday in

Brussels and concludes with a vote by the full Parliament on Jan. 18 in Strasbourg, France, represents the most crucial test yet of Mr. Santer's ability to establish his authority over a team of political heavyweights that includes a former French prime minister, a former British opposition leader and eight returning commissioners.

"He'll have to instill collegiality into a bunch of politicians who are used to doing things on their own," a commission official said.

Early signs are mixed. Mr. Santer impressed some skeptics in October when he rebuffed an attempt by Sir Leon Brittan, probably the most influential returning commissioner, to annex the agency's biggest portfolio. Sir Leon was stripped of responsibility for policy toward Eastern Europe.

But at a preparatory meeting here on Dec. 16, Mr. Santer acceded to demands that each commissioner have a personal spokesman, if desired, a departure from past practice that some insiders fear will encourage grandstanding by and infighting among commissioners.

Already, some officials have expressed alarm about reported comments by Ritt Bjerregaard, the Danish nominee for environmental policy, who suggested the Union should scrap its farm subsidies, which account for half of the EU budget of some 70 billion European currency units (\$86 billion), and give the money to Eastern Europe to speed its integration into the Union.

That argument is "so simplistic and so explosive," the commission official

said. He added that "we can very easily self-destruct" if commissioners shoot from the hip instead of speaking with a coherent voice.

The hearings also represent a major coming of age for the Parliament, which has done little in the past to shed its reputation for being an expensive and unnecessary talking shop.

This will be the first time Parliament will use powers obtained through the 1992 Maastricht treaty to pass judgment on an incoming commission.

But for all the symbolism involved, there is little doubt about the outcome. Barring some unforeseen development, Mr. Santer and his team will win approval, commission officials and members of Parliament agree.

That is because Parliament gets to

vote only on the entire commission, not on individual nominees. And the new team meets the politically correct criteria laid down by Parliament itself.

Its members reflect the dominance of left-leaning Social Democratic parties in Parliament since last June's elections, and the five female nominees are a record for women.

Klaus Hänsch, the German Social Democrat who has instilled a no-frills, down-to-business atmosphere since becoming president of Parliament in July, said in a recent interview that the chamber was ready to use its new powers sensibly.

He said the hearings should focus on the nominees' experience, general views on European policy and willingness to cooperate with Parliament.

## North Continues Effort to Boost Kim

TOKYO (Reuters) — North Korea on Tuesday released television footage of Kim Jong Il, apparently continuing a campaign to convince the world that neither Mr. Kim's health nor his position in government is in danger.

The Korean Central Television film seen on Japanese TV showed Mr. Kim visiting an army unit New Year's Day, and enjoying applause from the soldiers. The footage was released a day after the North published a still photograph of Mr. Kim's New Year's appearance.

Mr. Kim is the son of and heir-apparent to Kim Il Sung, founder and paramount leader of North Korea until his death in July. The younger Mr. Kim has yet to be named president or leader of the ruling party. He further failed to make the customary New Year's address on Sunday, giving rise to theories he was either too sick to handle the two posts, or that a political struggle, perhaps within the ranks of North Korea's powerful military, had blocked a smooth accession to power.

## Signs of Berlusconi Compromise?

ROME (AP) — Silvio Berlusconi and his political allies Tuesday kept up their demand that the media magnate return as prime minister but showed signs of compromise.

Mr. Berlusconi, after resigning Dec. 22, remains as caretaker while President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro carries on a second round of talks to form a Italy's 54th postwar government.

Mr. Berlusconi, members of his Forza Italia movement and its supporters discussed strategy Tuesday and agreed that Mr. Berlusconi was the only "politically legitimate" leader for a new government. But their statement, read to reporters, said a Berlusconi ally would be suitable for the job, though only to guide the country toward fast elections.

## Reported AIDS Cases Top 1 Million

GENEVA (AP) — The official number of full-blown AIDS cases worldwide has topped the 1 million mark for the first time, although the true figure is more than four times as high, the World Health Organization said Tuesday.

The UN health agency said that, by the end of December, governments had reported 1,025,073 cases of the disease to its Geneva headquarters since the start of record-keeping in 1980. The figures include people who have died, but not those who are infected with the HIV virus, which develops into the lethal disease in about 10 years.

But the WHO said chronic underreporting and underdiagnosis in developing countries meant that the real number of AIDS cases likely totaled more than 4.5 million. It said more than 70 percent of these estimated cases were in Africa. About 9 percent were in the United States, 9 percent in the rest of the Western hemisphere, 6 percent in Asia and 4 percent in Europe.

## Israel Tries to Clear Up Jet Dispute

TEL AVIV (AP) — A senior official said Tuesday that Israel was providing China with aviation know-how and would try to clear up questions about reports that U.S. technology was used in developing a Chinese fighter jet.

David Ivi, director-general of Israel's Defense Ministry, confirmed that Israel sold China "some technology on aircraft" but the defense contracts were "very small in magnitude."

Mr. Ivi, a former air force commander, responded to published reports that U.S. officials had determined that Israel and China collaborated on a Chinese fighter called the F-10. According to The Los Angeles Times, the plane will be based on the Lavi, a joint Israel-U.S. project abandoned in 1987, incorporating many of its technological innovations. Mr. Ivi said the original Lavi technology was now outdated and suggested that any spinoffs were Israeli developments.

## For the Record

A candle burning near a Christmas tree caused the fire in an Antwerp hotel in which six people died on New Year's Eve, according to the Antwerp public prosecutor, Werner van Walle. He said the start of the fire had been recorded by one of the hotel's security cameras.

The extremist Islamic Group has claimed responsibility for attacks on trucks and buses that left eight police officers and three civilians dead in southern Egypt. The group said the shootings were in retaliation for slayings of its members by the police. (AP)

The trial of the Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasrin, who is accused of blaspheming Islam, will be delayed for 12 days after her lawyers said a petition was pending in the Dhaka High Court, court officials said. (AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Panel to Recommend Ferry Changes

LONDON (AP) — The Royal Academy of Engineering will recommend that seagoing ferries be modified so that they can remain upright for half an hour if water washes aboard, a spokesman said Tuesday.

The academy set up a committee on ferry safety after the sinking of the ferry Estonia on Sept. 28, in which more than 900 people died in the Baltic Sea. A storm tore off the ferry's front cargo door.

The 30-minute stability recommendation is one of the key points of the report, said Tim Walker, a spokesman for the engineering academy, who added that there would be "different solutions for different ships."

## Foreign Tourism Rose 3% in 1994

MADRID (Reuters) — About 528 million people worldwide took holidays abroad in 1994, 3 percent more than the previous year, the Madrid-based World Tourism Organization said Tuesday.

Foreign tourists spent \$321 billion, 5 percent more than the previous year, the group estimated. Germans traveled the most, making more than 65 million trips abroad, followed by North Americans with 47 million trips. (Reuters)

One thousand cars trying to return from ski resorts in the Pyrenees region of southwestern France were trapped for several hours Monday night near Mont-Louis when a thick layer of ice suddenly formed on the road, the police said Tuesday. (AFP)

## Big Bosnia Battles Put Truce in Peril

The Associated Press

ZAGREB, Croatia — Heavy fighting broke out Tuesday in northwestern Bosnia, threatening a truce signed by most of the warring parties.

United Nations officials in Croatia and Bosnia reported heavy shelling near Velika Kladusa, a town on the northern edge of the Bihać pocket near the border with Croatia.

Major Herve Gourmelon, a UN spokesman in Sarajevo, said 170 mortar and artillery shells fell east and southeast of Velika Kladusa between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M. He reported "a very large number of small arms and machine-gun fire."

The United Nations would not say who started the fighting, the most severe since Bosnia's planned four-month truce began during the weekend. But Major Gourmelon said that forces loyal to Fikret Abdic, a rebel Muslim leader, were "involved in this affair." Velika Kladusa is Mr. Abdic's stronghold.

Neither Mr. Abdic's fighters

nor rebel Serbs from Croatia have agreed to the cease-fire. Both sided the Bosnian Serb assault on the Bihać pocket.

The accord between Bosnian Serbs and the Muslim-led government calls for withdrawal of "foreign forces" from the Bihać pocket.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Michael Rose, commander of UN forces in Bosnia and a leading peace broker, went to Gorzji Vakuf in central Bosnia to cement the cease-fire there. He was attending the first meeting of a regional commission of government and Serbian commanders that will discuss troop withdrawal and deployment of UN observer forces.

UN officials are trying to create a momentum for peace so no one would be interested in continuing the war, which began in April 1992.

The truce signed Saturday calls for separation of troops, free movement of UN aid and personnel and the opening of access roads north and south of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.



A NEW REVIEW — President François Mitterrand of France passing by Republican Guards outside the Elysee Palace in Paris on Tuesday, at the start of his last year in office. Presidential elections are to be held this spring.

## Algeria Militants Split Over Dealing With France

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Algerian Muslim fundamentalist groups said Tuesday they would not take their war against the Algerian government to French soil but differed sharply on whether they should hit French interests at all.

As the dispute over tactics by fundamentalists simmered, French government officials said that flights by French companies between France and Algeria would remain suspended for several weeks, possibly months, following the hijacking of an Air France jetliner in Algiers.

The suspension will continue while French officials investigate extra security measures that could be introduced

on transportation between France and its former colony, they said.

A senior activist of the banned Islamic Salvation Front, in an interview published in Paris, condemned the Dec. 24 hijacking and said his organization had no interest in declaring war on France.

But the Al Aashed Battalion of the Islamic Salvation Army, in a statement to the London-based daily Al Hayat, said it was legitimate to call for war against Paris because of its financial and military support to the Algerian government. However, it denied that the Islamic Salvation Army, the armed wing of the Islamic Salvation Front, had threatened to take its war onto

French territory. The conflicting statements reflected deep differences in ideology and strategy between Algerian Islamic militant groups. The Islamic Salvation Army has been fighting the Algerian government since the cancellation of 1992 elections that the fundamentalists were poised to win.

The conflict which has claimed tens of thousands of lives, including dozens of foreigners in Algeria, took a new turn when Muslim fundamentalists hijacked an Air France flight on Dec. 24 in their most spectacular attack on foreign interests.

French paramilitary commandos killed the four hijackers on Dec. 26 when they stormed the Airbus 300 as it

was halted on the tarmac at Marseille airport.

Responsibility for the hijacking and the subsequent revenge murders of four priests — three of them French and one a Belgian — has been claimed by Algeria's most violent Muslim rebel band, the Armed Islamic Group.

An adviser to the Islamic Salvation Front, Ibrahim Younessi, in an interview with the French Catholic daily La Croix, condemned both the hijacking and the killing of the priests as forbidden by Islam and said the conflict must remain among Algerians. "It would be madness and a strategic mistake to spread the conflict to other territories," he said. (Reuters, AFP)

## U.K. Receives Threat From Islamic Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Muslim fundamentalists, purportedly the group that hijacked an Air France jet, have threatened to kill British citizens "in cold blood" unless Britain closes its embassy in Algeria by Saturday, the Foreign Office said Tuesday.

The warning was contained in a letter written in German and posted in France, the Foreign Office said. The letter, signed by the Armed Islamic Group, was received at the British Embassy in Bern.

A German report said that Bonn had received a similar threat against Germans in Algeria. (AP, Reuters)

## JAPAN: Reform Is Rough

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there are no longer deep policy differences among the major parties.

The reformers who swept into office in 1993 had promised a freedom of information law to open the most secretive government in the industrial world, but nobody expects such a bill to be passed soon.

And, in one of the most disappointing symbols of business as usual, the big corporations that had voluntarily halted cash donations to politicians after a series of corruption scandals have quietly resumed them.

"The one thing I've been increasingly impressed by is the obduracy to real change here," said Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, who arrived a year ago brimming with optimism over what could be accomplished.

"I'm going to recommend that they have a metabolism test for the next ambassador," he added. "My advice would be, if you don't have a low metabolism rate, you shouldn't come over."

"If you look at the surface, it seems like there have been great changes," said Kuniko Ogata, a middle-class housewife who lives with her husband and two children in a suburb an hour and a half north of Tokyo. "Last year, the political climate became very energetic and the mood was burning with change."

"We were so optimistic," she added. "But if you ask if there has been any influence on our lives, the answer is, I can't see it."

But she also made it clear why such disappointment has not boiled over. Even with a deep recession, her family recently moved up to a 70-square-meter apartment from their old 50-square-meter home.

Mrs. Ogata added that the imported colas, orange juice, beef and clothing that crowd the shelves of the discount stores have reduced her expenses considerably.

## Sri Lanka Leaders and Rebels Reach a Cease-Fire

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO — The newly elected government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil Tiger rebels agreed Tuesday to a preliminary cease-fire arrangement that could lead to the end of an 11-year civil war that has claimed up to 30,000 lives and spawned a legacy of death squads and political assassinations.

In what some observers called the most significant step toward peace in the last eight years, the government offered the separatist Tamils a cease-fire plan that included \$800 million in economic aid for the war-ravaged, rebel-controlled northern peninsula of the island in return for an end to hostilities, according to government negotiators.

"All that remains for the declaration of a cessation of hostilities is President Chandrika Kumaratunga's approval and a signed document from the Tamils," Kusumarsi Balapattabendi, the government's chief negotiator, told reporters after returning from a daylong meeting with rebels in Jaffna, the heart of the war zone.

The final details of the plan, expected to be announced by Mrs. Kumaratunga in an address to Parliament and the nation on Friday, were hammered out using secret messages on tiny slips of white paper that were passed between rebel negotiators sitting at the bargaining table and senior rebel leaders believed to be hiding in the

building where the talks were conducted, said government negotiator Rajan Asirvathan in an interview.

"The response today was very positive," said Mr. Asirvathan, who is chief of the government bank and a member of the five-person negotiating team.

But negotiators and government officials said that even if the cease-fire is implemented, it will not ensure an end to the war because it does not address the most contentious issue of the conflict: the minority Tamils' demand for political autonomy in northern and eastern Sri Lanka.

"It is still a very slow process," said Neelan Tiruchelvam, a Tamil member of Parliament

who is a close adviser to Mrs. Kumaratunga. "The critical issue is the issue of political autonomy."

He described the \$800 million reconstruction program as "carrots" being "dangled as incentives" to encourage the rebels to enter negotiations.

The agreement calls for a voluntary two-week cessation of hostilities, which would set the stage for a formal cease-fire with strict boundaries and codes of conduct for military forces on both sides. The rebels have been unpredictable in the past, however, and have broken short-term cease-fires.

Mr. Balapattabendi told The Associated Press that rebel leaders were expected to respond formally to the proposal within a week.

Sri Lanka is a nation of about 17 million people, and the majority are Sinhalese Buddhists. Ethnic Tamils, most of whom are Hindus, make up about 18 percent of the population and have long complained of discrimination at the hands of the Sinhalese.

Although Mrs. Kumaratunga was swept into office two months ago partly as a result of a campaign pledge to try to negotiate an end to the civil war, peace talks ended abruptly when the opposition party leader, Gamini Dissanayake, was assassinated by a suicide bomber two weeks before the election.

It is widely believed that the rebels were responsible for the attack, which also killed 52 other people at a rally.

## Lesson in Reality for the New President

By Tod Robberson  
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, under intense pressure to avert a severe economic crisis, has received an embarrassing lesson in Mexico's new political reality after opposition from business and labor leaders forced him repeatedly to postpone a major speech to the nation.

A 14-hour negotiating session that ended early Tuesday, aimed at reaching a private-sector wage and price accord, forced Mr. Zedillo to delay announcing his long-awaited "emergency economic plan," which the government hopes will stabilize Mexico's battered economy and restore badly shaken investor confidence.

The delays also caused the United States to hold off announcing its own confidence-building measure, an \$18 billion international economic rescue package that had been timed to coincide with Mr. Zedillo's speech.

Economic analysts said Mr. Zedillo had emerged with an unflattering image, barely a month after taking office, of having the terms of his nation's economic salvation dictated to him while he struggles to manage an emergency largely inherited from his predecessor, Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Mr. Zedillo finally announced his plan Tuesday afternoon after a 20-hour delay.

The plan consists largely of federal austerity measures, wage and price controls and efforts to generate income through the sale of key state enterprises.

But analysts said the embarrassing show of opposition, mainly from the powerful Mexican labor unions, blocked Mr.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Zedillo from conveying the take-charge image foreign investors are looking for. "What we're seeing here is a lot of improvisation, a president reacting to events rather than taking control of the situation," said Rogelio Ramirez de la O, a Mexico City economist.

"I'm appalled that Zedillo did not handle the negotiations long beforehand, but this is exactly how he has handled the problem from the beginning," he said. "It gives the impression the government has lost the initiative."

Mr. Salinas hand-picked Mr. Zedillo, a Yale-trained economist, to succeed him in the presidency as candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party after Mr. Salinas's original choice, Luis Donaldo Colosio, was assassinated while campaigning last spring.

The killing of Mr. Colosio, a peasant rebellion in southern Mexico and the assassination last September of José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, secretary-gen-

eral of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, have combined to weaken international investor confidence while creating an image of Mexico as unstable.

Mr. Salinas also saddled Mr. Zedillo with a current-account deficit of \$28 billion, an overvalued peso being weakened daily by massive hard-currency withdrawals, and central bank foreign currency reserves of less than \$7 billion — down from \$27 billion a year ago.

Officials said that, given this scenario, Mr. Zedillo had no choice but to devalue the peso, which he did on Dec. 20 after only three weeks in office. Since then, the peso has lost more than 30 percent of its purchasing power against the dollar.

"This president, judging from the comments I hear everywhere, is starting off with some very big handicaps," said Daniel Goldstein, a senior analyst with the Banca Serfin banking group. "You can't come up with a new national economic plan in just a day or two."

In recent days, Mr. Zedillo has confronted the difficult task of persuading labor unions to accept wage increases that government officials openly acknowledge will not keep up with expected inflation rates.

On Monday, however, labor leaders made clear they would sacrifice no longer.







PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is not clear that they will try to do even an incremental reform bill this year, and part of the reason is that even here the choices are very tough.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

— S. Nihal Singh, commenting  
in the *Khaleej Times* (Dubai).

—*The Baltimore Sun.*

*The writer is director of Middle East studies at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and author of "More Precious than Peace: The Cold War and the Struggle for the Third World." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.*

that flag-waving by any government can have a price. Prime Minister John Major's cabinet learned this lesson last year when veterans objected sharply to proposed street parties, insisting rightly on commemoration rather than celebration of the 50th anniversary of D-Day.

The doubts in the United States over the deployment of the A-bomb are nothing compared to the fractures within Japanese society. The United States will continue to view these fractures as the "good war," for Japan the "bad war," the central event of its modern history, yet there is little national consensus on how to analyze those painful years.

The question of how to account for the years of aggression — from Japan's expansion into northern China in 1937 to the

to achieve a literary fame that had otherwise eluded her.

What is really going on in Bangladesh? Briefly:

In February 1991, elections were held after Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who had been in power for eight years after a military coup, was forced to resign after countrywide demonstrations. The elections saw the triumph of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, or BNP, led by Khalida Zia, widow of the assassinated former president Ziaur Rahman.

Her party, which had led the

**By A. M. Rosenthal**

Institute for Social Research reports that illegal drug use among secondary school students is rising. The study traced an expansion of drug use among young people into the late 1970s, a decline through 1991

The police have done their job well enough in Washington Heights to force the mobsters indoors. That cuts down on street assassinations. But it has not cut down on drug abuse, or on crimes by addicts.

Most drug crimes are not carried out by addicts frantic for drug buying money, but after and because of drug use, by addicts who take to cold-blooded crime as the only way drugs leave them fit to make a living. If legalization made drugs purchasable without penalty — or gave them away — there would be more addicts, therefore more crime. That is the root hoax of legalization.

**PARIS** — Misfortunes never come singly, and it is not surprising that with anticipations of a Paris flood should come fears of a recurrence of the influenza epidemic. [The Herald says in an editorial:] In the city there have been noted isolated centres of a disease which has all the appearances of grippe. It is better to

**LONDON** — King Peter, Yugoslavia's 21-year-old exiled monarch, was understood tonight [Jan. 3] to have agreed to the establishment of a regency council for his country. Well-informed Yugoslav sources reported that the new regency will be composed of three members representing Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia in an effort to unite the rival nationalities in the country. These sources confidently expected that the next Prime Minister would be Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), leader of the country's Left-wing national liberation movement.

هكذا من الاصل



## The Gingrich 'Quick Fix' Missed the Ethical Point

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As a Nixon speechwriter a generation ago, I was delighted to get a check for \$150 from The New York Times for a piece about language. I told the White House counsel I would keep it because the article had nothing to do with my official duties and was written on my own time.

Counsel said to send the check back. Why? Because I was working full time for the U.S. government and it would be unethical to earn money on the side.

I grumped about returning the payment, but was gratified we had someone keeping the White House

on the straight and narrow. (The counsel was John Dean, who later served time and gained bankable fame as architect of the Watergate cover-up; the only ethics he worried about were mine.)

This episode of denial of outside income was brought to mind by the case of speaker-to-be Newt Gingrich's \$4.5 million book deal.

When first revealed, his contract to receive an advance of royalties expected from two books caused a furor. Newt at first dismissed the reaction as "book envy," a play on "penis envy," pointing to piddling advances paid to liberals in the past.

Newt had no sense of how unseemly his bonanza was — making it appear that the Republican scourge of society's freeloaders was promptly cashing in on his new position.

Two critics saved his neck. The Democratic whip David Bonior, always against free trade, professed to see a remote conflict of interest in the deal in the control of the publisher by Rupert Murdoch, whose interests may be affected by legislation. Mr. Bonior's excessive, partisan blast made Newt look put-upon.

The speaker was assisted further by an editorial in The New York Times, which suggested an apparently ethical way out: "He can forgo an advance and simply wait for the royalties to come in once the books are actually on sale."

Newt seized that opening and ran to daylight. As Bob Dole needed him and talk show hosts hollered "sellout," author Gingrich circulated a letter to his House colleagues announcing he would "for-go four and a half million dollars," awaiting the royalties after the books were sold.

Editorialists hailed his self-denial. Republicans in Congress heaved a sigh of relief, as if he had dealt forthrightly with impropriety.

But his quick fix misses the point. The ethical issue is not whether he gets paid in advance. The issue is how much, if any, outside income a public official should be permitted to earn while on the public payroll.

Is it right for an elected official, drawing a salary from the public for his full-time talents, to capitalize on the celebrity and controversy gained through his office by writing books — or for that matter, by giving speeches, endorsing products or earning outside income in any way?

It's not against the law. Nor is it unprecedented: Gingrich showed us a list of books by legislators, including Vice President Al Gore's ill-selling screed on the environment, written more as a springboard for publicity than for profit. If Al can earn thousands, why not Newt millions?

I have nothing against anybody making big money. Bleeding hearts should note that half of Newt's earned millions will go to government in taxes. And the public interest is served when a sitting lawmaker invests extra personal effort in writing and articulating political ideas.

But — Outside earning, drawn from memoirs of public service, or made possible by the celebrity gained by a time in office, should await the end of that service. That is what presidents have always done: that is what General Colin Powell properly did in his \$6 million deal. To make serious money, first get out of government.

While in office, when books, CD-ROMs or profit-making on-line services are undertaken, earnings should be capped: one-third of the official's salary is reasonable. Income in excess of the cap should go to the government, not to some preferred orphanage, because notoriety derived from government power gives value to the official's editorial output.

Public officials should not compete with private citizens as providers of media content. Officials should not line their pockets with the latest form of "honest graft."

The New York Times



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### We Know Columbus

Regarding "Discovering America: How Mrs. Columbus Saw It" (Features, Dec. 7) by Jake Lamar:

How many times do we have to start all over again? Many facts of history are colored by opinion and point of view, but a vast amount of them are scientific truth and do not have to pass any more juries of laymen and laywomen.

The role of Columbus in the Americas has been amply documented ever since Bartolomé de las Casas chronicled it in the early 1500s. It has just taken a long time to find its way into our school books because it goes against the traditional view of white civilization bringing light and Christianity to savages.

The facts in the high school biography I wrote, "Columbus: His Enterprise," are all documented and establish him as a man unusually cruel, even for his time, and as the initiator of the extermination policies of Spain in the West Indies. This is neither "glib" nor "Columbus bashing," as Mr. Lamar calls it.

There is no "legitimate controversy" over Columbus's one and only wife. She was not Portuguese but Spanish (of Italian origin), and the daughter (perhaps born out of wed-

lock) of the captain-general of Porto Santo in the Madeira. She did not "honeymoon" with Columbus (the very suggestion is ridiculous). She died in 1485.

HANS KONING,  
New Haven, Connecticut

### Fit for the Compost Heap?

Regarding "Conservation Doesn't Conserve, and Can Do More Harm Than Good" (Opinion, Nov. 23) by Herbert Inhaber and Harry Saunders:

I'm shocked by the choice of the above-mentioned article taken from the reputable journal The Sciences. The authors' contribution to such a "hot" issue as energy conservation should not have been accepted by The Sciences unless as a joke. This journal generally features objective and serious contributions to the sciences, theology and even economics. The article in question, however, addresses the issue like a high-school theme paper, and a poor one at that.

The economic and historical arguments for promoting energy conservation posed by the authors are specious at best. Messrs. Inhaber and Saunders completely ignore the most significant reason for energy conservation: the reduction of pollution caused by the continuing and

(according to them) increasing use of conventional energy sources.

Every effort must be made to use renewable and clean sources to achieve sustainable development. The right environmental management is one of the most important means toward this end.

Switching off that unneeded light will one day provide many children with extra rice and will reduce the world's consumption of dirty energy — but only if our leaders push harder for the development of clean (renewable) energies.

CHARLES M. GOTTSCHALK,  
Paris

### Different Stories

Regarding "A British Athlete's Fight for Health and Esteem" (Sports, Dec. 15) by Ian Thomson:

Mr. Thomson is right, Diane Modahl is in a lousy business, and Mr. Thomson describes it eloquently. But the difference between Diane Modahl and Peter Gordon is that Mr. Gordon waived his right to a hearing in which he, like Mrs. Modahl, could have explained himself. When he made that decision it amounted to admitting guilt and he was declared ineligible for four years.

Mrs. Modahl, in turn, rejected the

## They Believed in Change And Now Are Made to Pay

By Karl E. Mayer

BERLIN — We met at a restaurant in the chic Savignyplatz quarter in western Berlin. It was shortly before Christmas, a festive season, yet the man was palpably ill at ease. He said he felt like a victim of agoraphobia, becoming anxious away from his safe haven in eastern

### MEANWHILE

Berlin. Indeed, he had visited western Berlin less than a dozen times since the Wall was breached by the autumn revolution of 1989.

His wife said she overcame these terrors, out of need. Three times a week she crosses the gone but hardly forgotten line, traveling 90 minutes each way from outlying Koenigsberg to Grünwald. There she cleans house for an affluent westerner; along with her half pension, it is the couple's major source of income. She has a university degree and is fluent in three languages. Her husband, with a Ph.D. and an academic background, now helps a relative clean house and maintain a vegetable farm.

Their story is typical of thousands of former civil servants and re-

searchers in eastern Berlin who are too young to retire (he is 55, she is 59) but too old to migrate elsewhere or transform themselves in a transformed Germany. They are doubly the losers, since they get scant sympathy from westerners who point out that they were once the privileged elite in a tyranny that sent 300,000 East Germans to jail for political offenses.

There is truth in this, though by West German standards their privileges were modest: a small semi-detached house, meager salaries and a Trabant, which can be defined as a power lawn mower with a minicar wrapped around it. She helped promote tourism, and he wrote academic papers on environmental topics.

True, they were party members, which was the passport to advancement, and believed that change for the better was possible in the oppressive East German system. They also believed, erroneously, that Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms opened a path that East Germany might successfully follow.

With the collapse of the Wall, their lives were turned upside down. The great majority of academics lost their posts and privileges, and most of their colleagues were dismissed. Then in 1991, he was given a chance to take early retirement at half pension. He was also offered a job as editor by a West German publisher, and passed up the pension. Months later, the editing job vanished, and he has now six months before his unemployment insurance expires. He has been working without pay at the farm. Meantime, their house rent has jumped from \$40 a month to more than \$800.

To all this, she responds with Berliner humor: "Having spent 30 years learning about the contradictions of communism, I now have 30 years to do the same for capitalism." He strikes a different note: "It's not so much the personal loss of status that bothers me as the wholesale dismissal of everything we tried to do." Perhaps they exaggerate in claiming that many in their circle, overwhelmed by hopelessness, simply commit suicide, though it is not reported as such in police statistics.

Some would say they are only getting what they deserve, that dissidents under communism suffered far worse with less reason. But at this time and during this season, I somehow cannot approve this cold example of what Germans call Schadenfreude.

The New York Times

## BOOKS

### TAP, TAP

By David Martin. 304 pages. \$20. Random House.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

THIS is the perfect gross-out novel for your friends or enemies, a literary fashion statement that's a lot of fun, if you're in the mood for it. It's billed as a "thriller," but it's too much fun to be a thriller.

Gross-out is the aim: the name of the game. And here in "Tap, Tap," when the desiccated, half-dead vampire begins chewing down half-live rats, the general effect is the same.

So, reading "Tap, Tap," preferably on a rainy afternoon, you can watch with perfect

equanimity as our headstrong vampire, Peter Tummelier, murders an awful old couple by sucking the blood right out of them. (Peter taps on things before he murders his victims.) None of these murders that Peter commits is very regrettable, because the victims are people generally loathed in popular culture — paunchy old guys in Sansabelts, leather-faced rich women who play too much golf, mean old ladies who snoop on their neighborhoods, pudgy-thighed promiscuous secretaries who pick up men in bars.

The story here isn't told by that lovable, ditsy vampire but from the point of view of Roscoe Bird, a straight-shooting guy who grew up on an island

off South Florida where his father used to run a charter boat service. But after Roscoe's dad died under mysterious circumstances, Roscoe was forced to leave the island. The unattractive old couple with the blood sucked out of them happened to have been instrumental in all this chicanery, which is why Peter Tummelier, a poor little rich kid who lived on the island at the time and idolized the Bird family, has decided to take his long-term vampire revenge.

The real story begins when Roscoe, who has had a wild, fairly debauched youth, finally decides to settle down in the big city with his beautiful new wife, Marianne. Finally, Roscoe may be getting over the sorrows of his boyhood, but all this precarious domesticity is knocked to smithereens when Peter shows up with blood on his breath and a plan for the two of them to buy a fancy yacht and sail around the world together. Peter isn't as altruistic as he seems at first bite. Since he's a vampire, he needs his old friend to be his "guardian" to take care of all the logistical arrangements that go along with blood-sucking as a profession. Natu-

rally, Marianne doesn't take to this around-the-world plan.

How do you describe a book like this without giving away the plot? It's basically made up of a conversation, then a flashback, then a grisly murder. Every once in a while, characters speculate about what it takes to be a vampire.

So people chat for a while, then they remember for a while, and then Peter goes out and chews on somebody. My favorite murder scene is when he chomps down on a girl with pudgy thighs and gets as sick off that girl as if he'd eaten tainted potato salad at a church picnic.

Events speed up in the last third of the book. More characters are added, some of them vampires. There's an abduction and a chase. And a surprise ending that wouldn't surprise a 7-year-old, but that's O.K. This isn't about a chase or an abduction or a surprise ending. It's about vampires, really. It's about getting grossed out in a cozy game, whiling away afternoon hours.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

## Thursday

## HEALTH/SCIENCE

With a wide range of topics from technology to space exploration, from recent medical discoveries to how the human brain functions, this in-depth feature brings up-to-date information on scientific and physical developments in the intriguing worlds of health and science.

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BEST SELLERS		
The New York Times		
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.		
Week	Rank	Weeks on List
1	POLITICALLY CORRECT BEDTIME STORIES, by James Finn Garner	1
2	DEBT OF HONOR, by Tom Clancy	2
3	THE CELESTINE PROPHET, by James Redfield	3
4	INSOMNIA, by Stephen King	4
5	WINGS, by Danielle Steel	5
6	THE LOTTERY WINNER, by Mary Higgins Clark	6
7	THE BRIDGES OF MADISON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller	7
8	THE CHAMBER, by John Grisham	8
9	TALOS, by Anne Rice	9
10	DARK RIVERS OF THE HEART, by Dean Koontz	10
11	THE GIFT, by Danielle Steel	11
12	A CUP OF CHRISTMAS TEA, by Tom Meehan	12
13	GOD'S OTHER SON, by Dean Koontz	13
14	MUTANT MESSAGE DOWN UNDER, by Mark Morris	14
15	NOTHING LASTS FOREVER, by Sidney Sheldon	15
NONFICTION		
1	DON'T STAND TOO CLOSE TO A NAKED MAN, by Tim Allen	1
2	ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS	2
3	ILLUMINATA, by Marianne Williamson	3
4	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	4
5	IN THE KITCHEN WITH ROSE, by Rose Delany	5
6	MAGIC, EYE, N.E. Thing Enterprises	6
7	CROSSING THE THRESHOLD OF HOPE, by John Paul II	7
8	JAMES HERRIOT'S CAT STORIES, by James Herriot	8
9	COULDSOOD, by Paul Reiser	9
10	BARBARA BUSH: A Memoir, by Barbara Bush	10
11	THE BOOK OF VIRTUES, by William J. Bennett	11
12	THE BILLY BIRDY PARADE, by Richard Preston	12
13	THE WARREN BUFFETT WAY, by Robert G. Hagstrom	13
14	THE BELL CURVE, by Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray	14
15	BASEBALL, by Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns	15
16	THE NIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	16
17	IT WASN'T ALWAYS EASY, BUT I SURE HAD FUN, by Lewis Grizzard	17
18	NO ORDINARY TIME, by Davis Kean Goodwin	18
19	SISTERS, by Carol Salter	19

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# Israel and Palestinians Resume Talks Amid Growing Discord

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Almost as if reading from a well-worn script, Israeli and Palestinian leaders pledged Tuesday to push ahead in their peace talks even as they warned that their task had become increasingly difficult, to the point of crisis.

Events on Tuesday followed a pattern that in the last few months has become increasingly familiar, and discouraging, to both sides.

Senior negotiators met once more in Cairo, struggling for progress while back home fresh killings and land disputes showed how much rancor and mistrust remains between the two peoples despite the many high-level handshakes and shared peace prizes.

Each side blamed the other for heavy shooting on Monday night in which Israeli troops killed three Palestinian police officers at the northern tip of the Gaza Strip.

It was the bloodiest clash between the two forces since Gaza came under Palestinian control in May. Some Palestinian officials accused the Israelis of cold-blooded murder, but Israelis waved off the charge as total fiction and said that their soldiers had been fired on first.

In another example of differing versions of reality, the Palestinian police commander in Gaza, Major General Nasser Youssef, said Tuesday night that his officers had arrested 10 armed Israeli soldiers in civilian clothes as they rode in a van near the southern Gaza city of Khan Yunis. Their presence violated existing agreements, General Youssef said, adding, however, that the Israelis would be quickly released.

But Israel denied that any of its soldiers or security men — in or out of uniform — were in the hands of the Palestinian Authority, led by Yasser Arafat and in charge of Palestinian

autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank district of Jericho.

A senior Israeli official alleged bluntly, albeit anonymously, that Mr. Arafat's aides invent incidents to put Israel in a bad light when relations are rocky, as they are now.

"We know nothing about the arrests of any Israelis," the official said.

And if the armed clash was not enough, the two sides wrangled again over Israeli plans to expand the West Bank settlement of Efrat, southwest of Bethlehem — a dispute complicated by the fact that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had to contend not only with outraged Palestinians but also with angry settlers.

On Monday, his government halted construction on a hilltop claimed both by Efrat and a nearby Palestinian town, Al Khader, whose residents and allies had held protest demonstrations to block a new housing project on what they called illegally confiscated land.

To placate the settlers, the government said that building would be allowed on a different hill, one closer to the center of the Jewish settlement and more distant from the Arab town.

But this attempt at compromise satisfied almost no one on Tuesday. And the dispute foreshadowed frictions that are likely to develop again and again as Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat try to move to a second stage of Palestinian self-rule, taking it beyond Gaza and Jericho to encompass the entire West Bank. The territories have been held by Israel since its victory in the 1967 Middle East war.

Settler leaders accused Mr. Rabin of surrendering to Palestinian threats and thus showing weakness, and they warned that they would hold protests of their own if construction did not start right away at Efrat. For their part, Palestinian Authority officials said that one hilltop was the same as another. At either site, they said, settle-

ment building is unacceptable and a threat to peace talks.

In this charged atmosphere, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel and Nabil Shaath, the chief Palestinian negotiator, met in Cairo to resume discussions of the next self-rule phase, which involves Palestinian elections and a companion Israeli troop withdrawal from West Bank population centers. Moods were grim.

"We are facing a real crisis," Mr. Shaath said, adding, "We are worried about the peace process. Our anxiety, our great sense of crisis is from the slow pace of movement, and we would do our best so far to make sure that this peace process succeeds."

Mr. Peres offered a more upbeat assessment, noting that the Gaza-Jericho phase "became a reality against many skeptics." Still, he said: "We have to overcome a great deal of difficulties and we are trying to do our best. We are building a new history."

## Dozens of Plans But Little Reform As UN Nears 50

Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS.

New York — One of the few things the world seems to agree on these days is that the United Nations is past due for a general overhaul. Leaders around the globe have advocated a daunting reform agenda that calls for streamlining the bureaucracy and for modernizing the UN legislative bodies, the Security Council and the General Assembly.

As it approaches its 50th birthday this year, the United Nations has been bombarded with studies pointing the way to change. In one especially ambitious blueprint, two UN veterans, Brian Urquhart and Erskine Childers, even recommended taking the United Nations out of New York City to unify the whole spreading system in one headquarters elsewhere.

But so far efforts to revise the way the United Nations is governed have produced mostly discouraging results and revealed the immense difficulties of getting 184 nations to agree on changes that reconfigure the distribution of power among them.

The General Assembly concluded this fall that the 15-member Security Council must grow in order to be more representative of the modern world. The last time the council's membership was increased was at the height of the Cold War, in 1965. Washington has proposed to recognize the economic clout of Japan and Germany by adding them to

the current five permanent members: the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia.

But the current permanent members all have veto power, and both Japan and Germany insist on vetoes too.

Many countries balk at giving any more nations veto power, since it was the veto that between the United States and the Soviet Union that practically immobilized the United Nations for years.

There is wide agreement that the developing world needs to have more of a voice on the Security Council, but there is scant agreement about how to do it. The United States, fearing that too large a membership will make the council unwieldy, favors creating three new nonpermanent seats, to rotate among regional powers in Asia, Africa and Latin America. But how to choose those powers?

Pakistan gets chills at the idea of hostile neighbor India ascending to higher international rank. Nigeria is seen as representing sub-Saharan Africa, but its military government is hobbled by domestic political conflict. The Latin American leader Brazil does not want to be anything less than a permanent member.

Many diplomats hoped the new council would be ready for unveiling during the 1995 golden anniversary celebrations. But at the current pace the debate could drag on for years.

— JULIA PRESTON

## EU Plea to Moscow: Broker a Peace Deal But Russia Remains Silent

By Craig R. Whitney  
New York Times Service

BONN — Germany and France said Tuesday that the European Union had asked Russia to invite a group of experts from the 53-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to try for a peaceful solution to the battle for the secessionist province of Chechnya.

Roland Duqu , a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry in Paris, said that European Union ambassadors in Moscow had made the suggestion on Friday, but that the 15-nation group had not yet received a response.

Diplomats said that the Europeans were unlikely to take the stronger actions called for by German critics of the Russian military assault on the Chechen capital, Grozny.

The critics wanted the government here to condemn Moscow for allegedly violating a code of conduct President Boris N. Yeltsin had just agreed to at

the last meeting of the group in Budapest, early last month.

The code pledges all participating governments to avoid harm to civilians and their property in internal security operations. Hundreds of civilians have been killed and their homes destroyed by Russian air attacks and tank and artillery fire in and around Grozny during the past few weeks, according to reports from the field.

"There is no doubt that they exceeded what was proportionate," the German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, said Tuesday, referring to the Russian offensive. "Naturally we back Yeltsin, but that does not alter the fact that we tell our partners clearly how we see things."

Mr. Kinkel said that he had urged Russia's foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozlov, to invite in experts from the security organization, formerly known as the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in a telephone conversation last week. But he noted that in any case the organization could do only what the Russians allowed it to do in Chechnya.

"The whole episode is a tragedy and it cannot be solved from abroad," Mr. Kinkel said, saying that he was against getting the UN Security Council involved.

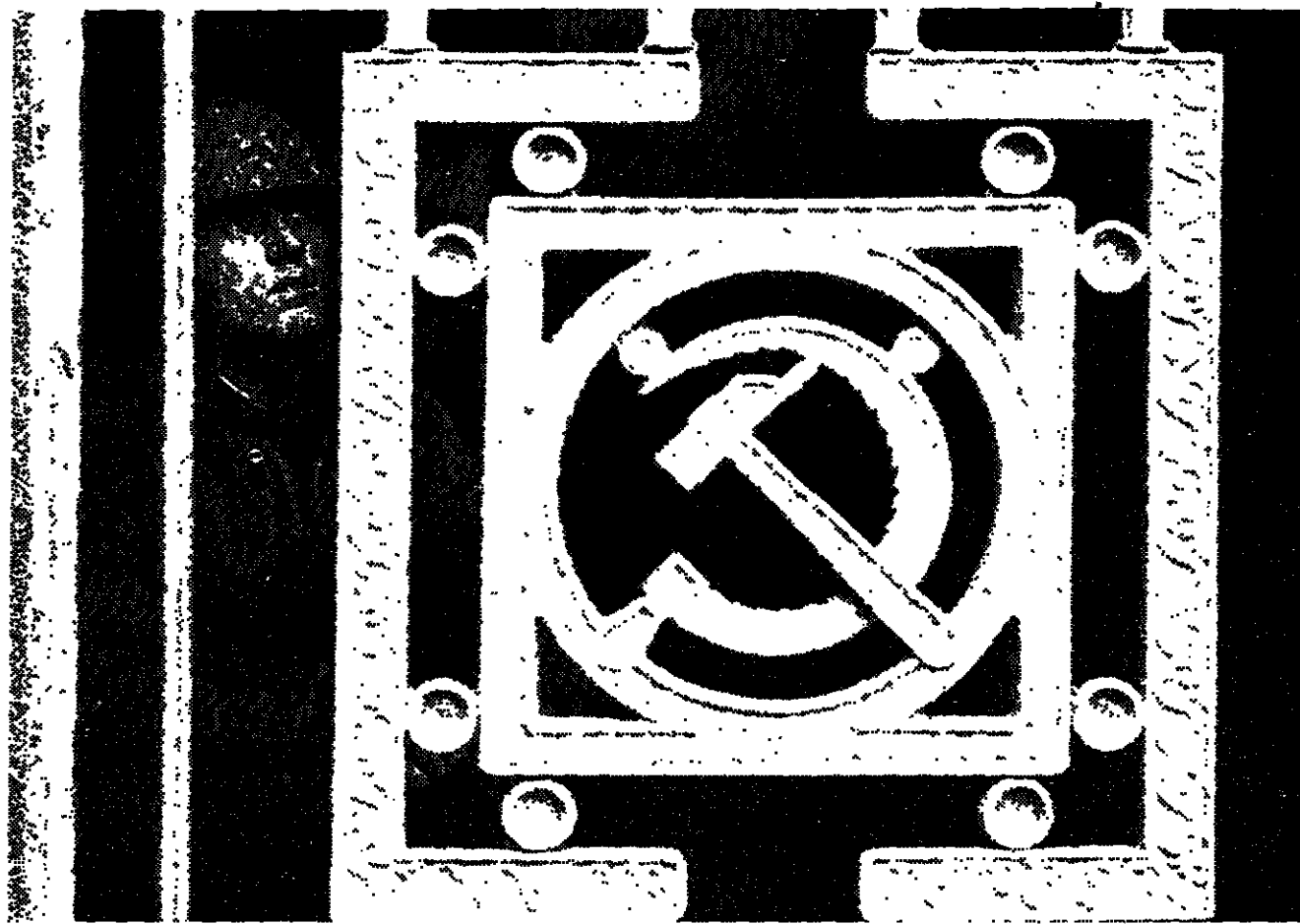
Some diplomats said they believed that the Russians had probably also violated the terms of the 1990 and 1992 treaties limiting the size of armed forces in all the countries belonging to the NATO alliance and the former Warsaw Pact.

### U.S. Backs Aims

The Clinton administration signaled unwavering support Tuesday for Mr. Yeltsin's aims, but not his tactics, in dealing with the rebellion in Chechnya. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The State Department urged restraint on Mr. Yeltsin, with its spokesman, Michael McCurry, saying "this is clearly a difficult domestic matter for the Russian government."

But even the United States, with a long history as a democracy, "includes an episode in our own history of our country where we had a secessionist movement through armed conflict," Mr. McCurry added.



A Chechen fighter in the Presidential Palace searching the sky Tuesday for Russian warplanes.

## RUSSIA:

### Desperate Troops

Continued from Page 1

initial assaults — using surrogates and mercenaries opposed to the rule of the Chechen leader, Dzhokar Dudayev — were repeatedly rebuffed.

Russians first pounded the city with bombs, killing many civilians and inspiring thousands of Chechens to support Mr. Dudayev, who had never been especially popular.

For weeks, Chechens awaited what they considered the inevitable — the storming of their capital. When it finally came on New Year's Eve, it was the worst possible type of assault: Reluctant Russian troops in light armored vehicles normally reserved for transport were slaughtered by Chechens with grenade launchers and heavy anti-tank guns.

Having failed in its first attempt to take the city by storm, Russian generals have few options open to them: They can continue the bombing that has already turned the city of 400,000 people into a rubble-strewn ghost town, or they can attack with far greater force.

Grozny is a broad, industrial, gently hilly town with well-defined borders but huge apartment buildings that have now become fair game for bombers, snipers and any troops that can take over. The war for the city cannot be mapped or planned, because it is a gun battle that ebbs and flows rather than an assault from organized lines.

But much of this has happened before. In the 19th century, the czar's armies attacked the Chechens for 40 years. They could never take Grozny, they could not defeat the rebels in the hills around the city either, so they finally decided to do what the Russian troops are doing now: They destroyed the villages surrounding the city. They razed the cropland and killed cattle. And in the end the weary Chechens had nothing else to do but give up.

That may not happen this time, though.

"Our slogan is freedom or death," said a soldier. "Now we are showing the world what that means. And then we will be free. If there is one Chechen left in the world then he will be free."

## KREMLIN: Some Fear Yeltsin Is Under Influence of His Own 'Rasputin'

Continued from Page 1

dependency recalling the role-reversal of master and valet in the Joseph Losey film "The Servant." As Mr. Yushchanov put it, "Korzhakov serves the president, but he has enough information to ruin him."

Yet even Mr. Korzhakov's harshest critics say he seems devoted to the president. Mr. Yeltsin has described Mr. Korzhakov as the most loyal friend in his life. When Mr. Yeltsin was dismissed from the Politburo in 1988 and went into political exile, Mr. Korzhakov lost his KGB job and volunteered to stay on with Mr. Yeltsin without pay.

"To this day, he never leaves my side, and we even sit up at night during trips together," Mr. Yeltsin wrote in his recently published autobiography. "While outwardly he seems very simple, behind this simplicity is a sharp mind and an excellent and clear head."

The Moscow native fulfilled his military service in the Kremlin regiment of the Russian Army and, in 1970, joined the 9th department of the KGB, the security service for top party

officials. He served some time in Afghanistan, and also earned a law degree by correspondence. He was promoted to the rank of general in 1992.

Mr. Yeltsin said that after he was injured in a car accident in

1990, Mr. Korzhakov "ripped off the jammed door with his bare hands." Mr. Yeltsin also credited Mr. Korzhakov with devising the plan to storm the Parliament building in Moscow during the armed insurrection against Mr. Yeltsin's government in October 1993.

Soon after that debacle, Mr. Korzhakov's presidential security unit, once subordinate to the federal security service, was made independent. Now Mr. Korzhakov is said to lead a force of more than 4,000 men — three times the number of security officers ever assigned to the nation's Communist leaders.

The power of Mr. Korzhakov's security service was displayed in a recent clash with Vladimir Gusinsky, a Russian business leader who has been increasingly critical of Mr. Yeltsin's leadership.

On Dec. 2, a presidential se-

curity team, armed and wearing black ski masks, raided Mr. Gusinsky's headquarters at Most bank. The president's men got in a brawl with Mr. Gusinsky's bodyguards and beat up the head of Mr. Gusinsky's security force — that man, a former KGB officer, was once Mr. Korzhakov's boss.

A full explanation has yet to emerge. Mr. Korzhakov's office said the troops had been ordered to search the bank's headquarters for evidence of corruption between Most bank and the mayor of Moscow, Yuri Lushkov. The Russian press, some of which is owned by Mr. Gusinsky, speculated that Mr.

Korzhakov intended to issue a warning to Mr. Gusinsky to stop nurturing the presidential ambitions of his friend, the mayor.

Mr. Korzhakov has considerable might, but his greatest asset may be his command of top secret information. Yevgeniya Albats, an investigative reporter who has just published a major book on the KGB, said that Mr. Korzhakov sees everything that flows in and out of Mr. Yeltsin's office — and can monitor even his most private phone conversations.

"He brokers what information gets to Yeltsin, and when," she said. Like others, she believes that, as Mr. Yeltsin's health has worsened, he has grown increasingly dependent on his closest companion for advice.

"It's simple," Miss Albats said. "He is the one who spends every day and every night with the president."

"I can't say exactly what Mr. Korzhakov's role is now," said Georgi A. Sazarov, a senior presidential adviser, "but it has become greater than just that of a protective service chief."

## CONGRESS: Republican 'Revolution' to Start With a Marathon Session on New House Rules

Continued from Page 1

With America, the 10-point Republican manifesto.

The first 100 days could well alter the social fabric of America, as the lawmakers debate measures to cut welfare, strengthen the punishment of criminals, require a balanced federal budget, reduce taxes, limit the terms of members and bar even legal immigrants from scores of federal programs.

"It's really a unique moment," said Stuart Stevens, a longtime Republican media consultant. "Never before has a party been so dramatically articulated about what it wanted to do."

To keep the House focused on the contract, Mr. Gingrich has vowed that the document will be read on the House floor every morning before the start of business.

The first provision of the contract calls for a balanced-budget amendment and grants

the president a line-item veto. The House Judiciary Committee intends to hold hearings on the balanced-budget amendment immediately, with floor action expected on Jan. 19.

Most of the contract is not likely to be challenged by congressional Democrats, who are aware of the popularity of its provisions.

The House is to convene at noon Wednesday for the swearing-in of its members, including 87 newcomers. 73 of whom are Republicans. Mr. Gingrich, who was to be feted Tuesday in a daylong whirl of events akin to a presidential inaugural celebration, has said he wants the opening day to be the longest in House history.

House members can expect to work 20 hours a day, seven days a week, if necessary, in order to vote on the contract by early April.

Activity on the Senate side will remain more deliberate.

"We are not going to be able to move as quickly, by virtue of the rules," said Senator Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican who will become the new majority leader.

Demurring at suggestions that Mr. Gingrich might have promised more than the Senate could, or even wanted, to deliver, Mr. Dole said, "We have to sort of feel our way for a while to see how it works."

The important thing, he said, "is to do the things we said we would do."

In the House, the first item of business scheduled for Wednesday is a measure to require members to comply with a dozen laws they impose on everyone else. That means, for example, the House would no longer be exempt from laws that prohibit unfair labor practices, racial discrimination and discrimination against those with disabilities, as well as the Fam-

ily and Medical Leave Act of 1993.

House members will also move to trim committee staffs by one-third, reduce the number of committees and subcommittees and limit the terms of committee chairmen to six years and the term of the speaker to eight years. They also will prohibit committee chairmen from voting for absent members, which has been a powerful tool used by chairmen in the past to steer votes their way.

House Republicans also hope to adopt a rule requiring a three-fifths majority before any increase in income tax rates could be passed, a measure guaranteed to rouse the Democrats.

Shunted to the sidelines, 15 Democrats have already tried to stake out the high ground on this matter, telling Mr. Gingrich in a letter that he cannot circumvent the constitution by changing House rules.

In the letter, the group, organized by Representative David E. Bonior, Democrat of Colorado, notes that the constitution makes seven specific exceptions for requiring more than a majority vote and that increasing taxes is not one of them.

After swearing-in formalities on Wednesday, the Senate will get down to business the next day with a measure to reconsider federal regulations imposed on local governments that do not give those governments the money to pay for them. This "unfunded mandates" bill has been given the important symbolic designation of Senate Bill No. 1.

"We're looking for fundamental changes in government, not just cutting around the edges," said Senator Pat Y. Dornier, the New Mexico Republican who is the incoming chairman of the Budget Committee.

This prestigious conference will assess the new developments in France following the Presidential elections and will feature key members of the new government in addition to major industrialists and finance and government leaders from around the world.

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## STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

## Marek Halter's Search for the 'Righteous' of Nazi Europe

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

Marek Halter

**P**ARIS — Long before "Schindler's List" reached the screen, Marek Halter, a French writer descended from Polish Jews, became obsessed with the idea of demonstrating that even at the darkest moments of the Holocaust, the Jews trapped in Nazi-run Europe were not without friends.

"I could never accept the notion that the whole world was against the Jews," he explained. "I could not accept philosophically that there was no good, no generosity, left in the world. To do so would mean living inside a moral or existentialist bunker, and that was too disagreeable."

So four years ago, he began his own search for "the righteous," as he puts it: gentiles who risked their lives to protect Jews during World War II. He wanted to pay tribute to their bravery. Above all, he wanted to ask, "Why did you save Jews?"

The result, a 160-minute documentary called "Tzedeck: The Righteous," has just been released in France. Through the simple and often emotional testimonies of 36

men and women in 14 countries, Halter slowly builds his case: Good can survive even in the most evil of circumstances.

His evidence is the reasons these "righteous" gave for saving Jews: "because it was the right thing to do," "because I would have been ashamed if I had not done so," "because I am a Christian," "because the priest said we should," or "what would I have told my children?"

"This is different from Otto Schindler," Halter said recently, referring to the central figure of Steven Spielberg's movie "Schindler's List." "In my view, Schindler was a hero, but he was not a righteous. He fought evil with the methods of evil, a bit like in a western. But the behavior of the righteous is one that denies evil."

Halter's film — "Tzedeck" means "justice" or "charity" in Hebrew — is to be shown at the Berlin Film Festival in February, and has so far been sold to distributors in Italy, Canada and Britain.

Halter, who was born in Warsaw in 1936, had a personal interest in the question of "the righteous." His family escaped the Warsaw ghetto and fled to Russia in 1941 with the help of two Polish Catholics.

But he has already discovered that the premise of his film is controversial.

"After a special showing in Israel, some Jews said it was too early to talk about good when the debate about evil was not yet exhausted," the burly and bearded Halter said in an interview.

In France, because he included eight French people who saved Jews, he heard complaints that he was somehow trying to rehabilitate the Vichy regime.

He said he wanted to show good as a reaffirmation of his belief in humanity. And he wanted the testimonies to act as a mirror that would lead filmgoers to question themselves.

Halter has long worked for human rights and justice in France and elsewhere. But the central theme of his books is memory: memory of his own family and of the Jewish people and also of the Holocaust.

Although about 11,000 "righteous" are honored at the Yad Vashem Memorial in Jerusalem, for the film Halter wanted the spontaneity of those who had never been asked, "Why did you save Jews?"

He and his wife, Clara, traced some 200 "saviors" and collected 40 hours of video-

tape and 1,000 pages of interviews. "After verifying their stories, we picked 42 people," Halter said. "But it was then that I remembered the Talmudic tradition that each generation must produce 36 'righteous' for the world to continue."

In the film, which cost \$4 million to make and took one year to shoot and another year to edit, Halter is both narrator and interviewer. Appropriately, he starts in Warsaw with childhood memories of the Nazi occupation in September 1939 and his family's eventual flight.

Immediately, he moves to Sarajevo, as if to underline the topicality of his subject. There he met Zvezdana Hardaga, 74, a Muslim woman who helped save two Jewish families and whose father was executed by the Nazis for hiding another Jewish family. Asked if she was ever afraid, she replied: "Humanity does not know fear."

credit for her actions. "I could have done more," she said. "This regret will follow me to my death."

In France, Halter found farmers, priests and even two survivors of a group of seven policemen in Nancy who variously hid Jews, helped them escape to Switzerland or warned them of roundups. "This doesn't make Vichy look good," the writer said. "The police in Nancy show that the rest of the French police had no excuse for helping the Nazis."

He noted that if 450,000 to 500,000 Jews survived World War II in German-occupied Europe, including 280,000 in France, "it was because in one way or another they were protected by someone." Yet it is to the motivation of the protectors that he constantly returns.

At the age of 27, named by the Nazis to run an oil company in Poland, Berthold Beitz hired 800 Jews who survived the war. Beitz, who is now 81 and vice president of the Krupp Foundation, set up by the German industrial conglomerate to benefit the arts, said he did it "for humanity." And he added softly, "As I look back, I can now say that I did something in my life."

## Taking Black Psychology Into Movie Mainstream

Filmmaker Tries Appeal to a Wider Audience

By Michael Sragow  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — "Faulkner put race on the table," Charles Burnett says, "and he was aware of the black psychology. The right to exist, how to exist, the power to endure were always part of his theme."

Burnett, a 49-year-old filmmaker who grew up in the Watts section of Los Angeles, has Mississippi roots and an expansive cultural perspective. As Carl Lumbly, who co-starred in Burnett's best-known feature, the 1990 film "Sleep With Anger," puts it: "Too often a director's reference points are films or television. 'Give me Ralph Kramden.' Charles can take you to a particular moment in 'For Whom the Bell Tolls.'"

Because Burnett has made so few pictures, each new one is definitely an occasion for supporters of black independent film. Miramax will release his fourth, "The Glass Shield," later this year.

The movie stars Michael Boatman as a black rookie and Lori Petty as a Jewish deputy who run up against racism and anti-Semitism as they expose police wrongdoing in Los Angeles.

mas in Faulkner's "Light in August" — exists "in a white world and a black world at the same time."

Faulkner, says Burnett, understood how people with a foot in each world are forced to adjust, "how it affects their speech when they're in one or the other."

What bothers Burnett is that black film directors have not been able to further the aesthetic frontiers that were pioneered by black writers in the 1920s and '30s.

"We're 60 years behind the Harlem Renaissance," he says. "We're not even dealing with those issues of the language and psychology of a black person, man or woman."

Burnett notes that while the members of the Harlem Renaissance were reacting against the tradition of "having to write from a white perspective about black people for a white audience," black filmmakers today are still hemmed in by the dictates of a white industry.

"Why do blacks make so many violent films?" he asks. "Because that's the kind that sells. You can't talk about integrating black folklore and oral traditions and jazz when you're in a pitch meeting."

Burnett has found a certain freedom outside the mainstream. He has no desire to grandstand. He does not want to be Spike Lee, or even the anti-Spike.

"I want to be able to walk down the street and observe people without people observing me," he says.

In three films made on the frayed end of a shoestring, Burnett has explored untapped areas of black life. "Killer of Sheep" (completed in 1974) is a poetic evocation of working-class life in and around the Watts area of South-Central Los Angeles. In 1990, Burnett's no-budget film became one of the first 50 movies listed by the Library of Congress in the National Film Registry.

"I didn't know what to do with this passion," he said. "I

Working again with amateur or fledgling actors, he wrote and directed "My Brother's Wedding" (1983), a comedy-drama about a young man torn between the self-destructive street life and the sometimes-phony upward mobility within black communities in Los Angeles. Burnett won a MacArthur Foundation Fellowship in 1988, giving him \$275,000 over five years.

**E**VEN with the prestige of a "genius" grant, it wasn't easy for Burnett to launch "To Sleep With Anger," a blend of Southern black folklore and contemporary family drama set on the fringes of South-Central Los Angeles. Vincent Canby, writing in The New York Times, praised the movie as a "very entertaining, complex film, a comedy of unusual substance."

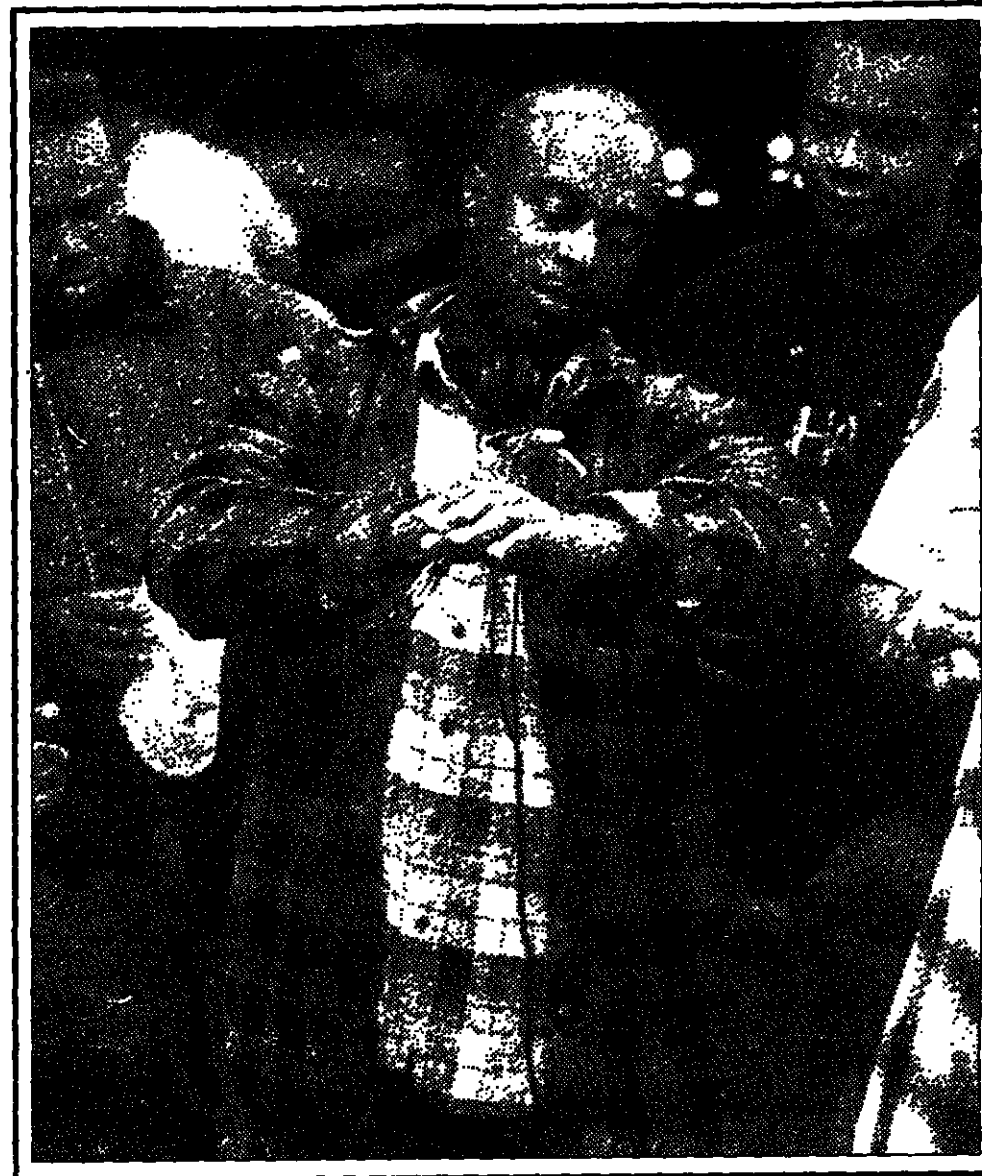
Despite an acclaimed performance by Danny Glover and rapturous responses at festivals, the film didn't win theatrical crowds. But a Burnett cult still grew.

Burnett was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi; his family moved to California when he was 3. He sees the Watts of the 1950s as a semirural extension of Dixie: "We would ride our bikes out to the swamps, places like Devil's Dip, nothing but hilly areas, or where oil wells used to be."

After high school he went to Los Angeles Community College, where he learned about student draft deferments and majored in electronics. There he took the most important course in his life, creative writing.

He discovered Camus and Faulkner and began to work at the main branch of the public library. He also frequented the movies, where he went for re-sounding moral dramas like "Becket" and "A Man for All Seasons."

"I didn't know what to do with this passion," he said. "I



The director Charles Burnett, center, on the set of his film, "The Glass Shield."

didn't know what to call it. I didn't know what cinematography was. But I thought: 'Cinematography. That's a nice word.'"

So he applied to the University of California, Los Angeles, and eventually received both a bachelor's degree and a Master of Fine Arts. The reigning mode on campus in the late '60s and early '70s was creative anarchy, with arguments in the screening rooms and the classrooms.

"Slick Hollywood was suspect," he says. "The whole thing

was experimentation, personal vision." And ferocious competition. At student screenings, the atmosphere was volatile. "The kids were vicious. Teachers, faculty, everybody else would jump on you, too."

"Killer of Sheep," his MFA thesis project, zeros in on a hero who works in a slaughterhouse. He can't count sheep to fall asleep; that would remind him of his misery. He dreams that he's getting somewhere, though his family life veers on the brink of failure.

Burnett showed his new film out of competition at the Cannes International Film Festival last year. Todd McCarthy, a Variety critic, wrote:

"Although writer-director Charles Burnett throws more weighty social and political issues on the table than he can possibly dramatize coherently in less than two hours, 'The Glass Shield' emerges as a powerful moral drama. . . . At moments one can see the seed of a modern 'Chinatown' here."

## 'Philadelphia' And the Reality

By Clifford Rothman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — One year ago, in the film "Philadelphia," Tom Hanks portrayed the gay lawyer Andrew Beckett who, at the beginning of the film, was seen at an AIDS clinic for an outpatient visit.

As the IV drips, Andrew looks impassively around the room. Then the camera pans the faces: a once-handsome man, now gaunt, jokes about how an obtuse waitress offered him Sweet 'n' Low. "Do I look like I need an artificial sweetener, honey?" he says to the man sitting next to him.

Farther down the row, another man sits quietly. He is a gentle, sandy-haired fellow of about 30, his face littered with lesions.

Both the gaunt man, the New York actor Daniel Chapman, and the sandy-haired fellow, a novice actor, Mark Sorenson, are now dead. They are among the 43 of the 53 people with AIDS or those who were HIV positive in "Philadelphia" who are now dead.

The group also included Ron Vawter, the gay actor who played Andrew's straight colleague (the lone voice of compassion within the white-shoe law firm), and Michael Callen, one of the singers in the Flirtations, the a cappella singing group that performs at Andrew's costume party.

And it included Lou Digenio, who appeared as an extra in several scenes. Digenio, who was 34 when he died, did not want to be invisible in the courtroom scenes. So he dyed his hair henna red, to avoid getting lost in the crowd.

"Philadelphia" became one of the most successful films of 1993, earning an Oscar for Tom Hanks and \$125 million at the box office worldwide before it was released on video. But audiences may have forgotten about the men in the film with AIDS.

Most of them had volunteered to populate the clinic,

party and courtroom scenes; many played AIDS activists. The producers came to Action AIDS Philadelphia for help in casting people with AIDS. "I tried to cast interesting people," said Bruce Flannery, who represents the organization. "But it wasn't very complex. In some cases, they needed people who were sick looking — in hospital scenes, for instance, where someone really robust would not have been right."

By contrast, he said, "to participate in the courtroom scenes you had to be able to make the commitment to be available for a whole month, and be strong enough to withstand the grueling schedule, including long days of shooting."

Jonathan Demme, the director, made a conscious decision to use as many people directly affected by the virus as possible. But the use of AIDS patients led to occasional tensions.

**O**NE incident involved David Bertugli, an extra who had AIDS. Bertugli was washing up one day after filming and noticed that the extra standing next to him was scrubbing his own hands with alcohol. "You never know," said the man.

"He was afraid he was going to catch HIV," said Gary Bailey, who lives with Bertugli and was also an extra in the film. Two years after "Philadelphia" was shot, Bertugli's T-cell count has dropped, along with his weight.

Bailey reported that his family recently came to visit. "They were here to plan my funeral," he said. "Of all the conversations I've had with my parents, this one was the hardest. My father, who is politically a little to the right of Attila the Hun, cried like a baby. If anyone thinks that talking about sex is difficult, try talking to someone you care for about how they want to be buried."

Clifford Rothman who has written about the arts for The Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post, wrote this for The New York Times.

## French Film Dubbers End Strike, Set Talks

Agence France Presse

**P**ARIS — More than 400 artists who dub foreign-language films and television series into French ended a strike of more than 10 weeks Tuesday after a promise of talks on their demands for royalties.

The strike had left television companies without American cartoons, soap operas and crime series, disrupted cinema releases and deprived technical and other staff of distribution companies of work.

The dubbing actors were demanding recognition of their status as creative artists, and especially the payment of royalties for repeats of their films on television or sales on video-cassettes.

A mediator was appointed after a judge ruled their demands legitimate and Culture Minister Jacques Toubon last month publicly backed the strikers. Talks between the two sides are set to begin Thursday.

The strike meant that one film, "The Band Played On," recounting the arrival of AIDS in the United States, could be given only limited release in English with subtitles because it was dubbed into French in Canada.

## 'A Tale of 2 Cities': For Dickens, the Best of Times

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — It has been the Dickens of a winter thus far: "Martin Chuzzlewit" heading the television ratings, "A Christmas Carol" at the Barbican, "Oliver!" at the Palladium and now at the Greenwich, "A Tale of Two Cities" in a splendid staging by Matthew Francis.

The Greenwich has a tradition of rousing good tales for the holiday season. Last year, it was "The Prisoner of Zenda," and once again Francis has done a resourceful adaptation for a small cast on a budget.

True, this one is very slow-starting. It is also oddly similar to "Zenda" (and indeed, "The Devil's Disciple,"

recently back at the National) in its plot about a cynic standing in for an apparent hero with such stylish disregard for his own mortality that we come to love the stand-in rather than the man he rescues.

There is a great moment just as the first half ends, when Francis assembles his company on a two-tier set showing us the tranquil London family while above them peasants march on the Bastille, thus preparing for a nail-biting second half of rescue and revenge and retribution leading up to the guillotine and the far, far better thing that Sydney Carton does.

Timothy Walker splendidly suggests a man in love with idea of his own death long before he gets to it, and Eleanor Mettine is a suitably rapid Lucie Manette.

But what Francis does best as adapter-director, here as in "Zenda," is to suggest the full sweep of historical narrative thrillers. Bernard Lloyd is the ever-faithful Jarvis, while Heather Tobias and Ian Mitchell are the villainous Defarges.

But the real star is Dickens, whose sure sense of cliff-hanging scenes and

**LONDON THEATER**

character carries an unashamedly old-fashioned evening through to its implausibly happy conclusion: It was the best of times.

As Chichester goes into a new year with a new directorial team (Duncan Weldon and Derek Jacobi replacing Patrick Garland), that theater sends to the Albany in London a touring production of Sheridan's "The Ri-

vals" that underlines the old virtues. What Chichester often does best is big old stars in big old shows: Here Richard Johnson and Patricia Routledge lead an otherwise rather nondescript cast through a production by Richard Cottrell that might happily have been found at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, at any time between 1936 and 1965.

This is not necessarily a bad thing. At a time when every other stage in London is full of directors "making their marks" on the classics, not always to the advantage of the classics, Cottrell retains a magnificent anonymity, confining himself merely to a detailed historical program note (also released to the company during rehearsals) in which he describes in considerable economic and social de-

tail just what life was like in Bath in 1775.

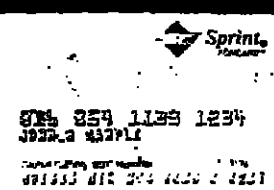
The role here is of course Mrs. Malaprop, and Routledge plays her at full tilt, billowing across the stage like some stately galleon while she searches out yet another way to mangle the English tongue.

Johnson is a little subdued as the elder Absolute, but Adam Godley is an intriguing off-center Faulkland and most of the rest of the acting is in fact done by costumes and sets.

This is a "Rivals" for those who thought they didn't make them like that any more.

Its assets are a back-to-basics clarity of diction, and a belief that a play that has filled houses for more than 200 years doesn't need to be messed about in the name of contemporary relevance.

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COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
Antigua (International phone)	633-1000	Czech Rep. #	800 990 01	Belgium	1-800-855-9001	Nicaragua (satellite phone)	02-171
Argentina	1-800-363-4633	Costa Rica	001-202-2737	Canada	177-705-3737	Norway	000-19877
Aruba	1-800-363-4633	Dominican Republic #	800-1-0877	Italy	172-1877	Peru	115
Australia	1-800-777-1111	Dominican Republic #	1-800-877-7000	Japan	1-800-877-7000	Puerto Rico	156
Australia (Home)	8-10-133	Ecuador	02-171	Philippines (RTN Home only)	0066-35-8777	Philippines (RTN Home only)	104-01
Australia (Satellite)	1-800-1551-1010	El Salvador	000-1551-1010	Poland	02-35-121	Poland	006-611
Australia (Satellite)	1-800-881-837	France	02-35-121	Portugal	104-106	Portugal	104-106
Austria	002-002-016	Germany	02-35-121	Romania	0004-400-315	Romania	0004-400-315
Bahamas	1-800-777-2111	Ghana	006-001-111	Russia	03-07-187	Russia	03-07-187
Barbados	1-800-777-8000	Haiti	000-1-0256	Saudi Arabia	01-600-877-0000	Saudi Arabia	01-600-877-0000
Belgium	0080-10004	Honduras	79-0877	Senegal	000-119	Senegal	000-119
Belize	1-800-823-78	India	01-30-011	Sierra Leone	0000-0115	Sierra Leone	0000-0115
Bolivia	000-0016	Indonesia	006-001-111	Spain	0000-121	Spain	0000-121
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Iran	006-001-111	Switzerland	0000-121	Switzerland	0000-121
Bulgaria	000-0016	Israel	006-001-111	Taiwan	0000-121	Taiwan	0000-121
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Italy	006-001-111	Thailand	0000-121	Thailand	0000-121
Chile	000-0017	Japan	006-001-111	Turkey	0000-121	Turkey	0000-121
China	000-0017	Kenya	006-001-111	U.S. Virgin Islands	0000-121	U.S. Virgin Islands	0000-121
Colombia	000-130-010	Laos	006-001-111	U.S.A.	0000-121	U.S.A.	0000-121
Congo	000-130-010	Lebanon	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Home)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Home)	0000-121
Croatia	000-130-010	Libya	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Cuba	000-130-010	Madagascar	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Malawi	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Malaysia	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Mexico	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Morocco	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Nicaragua	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Norway	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Peru	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Philippines	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Poland	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Portugal	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Romania	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Russia	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Saudi Arabia	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Senegal	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Sierra Leone	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	South Africa	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Spain	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Sweden	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Switzerland	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Taiwan	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Thailand	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	Turkey	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S. Virgin Islands	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A.	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Home)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
Dominican Republic	000-130-010	U.S.A. (Satellite)	006-001-111	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121	U.S.A. (Satellite)	0000-121
D							





# THE TRIB INDEX: 111.73

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investible stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index  
1/3 95 close: 111.73  
Previous: 112.25

Asia/Pacific  
Approx. weighting: 32%  
Close: 125.30 Prev.: 126.43

Europe  
Approx. weighting: 37%  
Close: 114.40 Prev.: 114.19

North America  
Approx. weighting: 25%  
Close: 96.02 Prev.: 96.20

Latin America  
Approx. weighting: 8%  
Close: 101.81 Prev.: 105.26

Industrial Sectors

Sector	1/3 95	12/31 94	% Chg.
Energy	111.75	111.80	-0.13
Utilities	120.36	121.80	-1.18
Finance	112.90	113.59	-0.61
Services	109.24	109.95	-0.65
Capital Goods	113.12	113.59	-0.41
Raw Materials	132.56	132.67	-0.08
Consumer Goods	103.86	103.72	-0.08
Miscellaneous	115.36	117.42	-1.75

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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## Maurice Saatchi Hits Back

### Ad Titan Makes A Stormy Exit

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Maurice Saatchi rejected a demotion and broke completely with the advertising agency he co-founded 25 years ago, hitting back Tuesday at the institutional shareholders who ousted him as chairman of Saatchi & Saatchi Co.

In a blistering letter to the company's employees, Mr. Saatchi said the shareholders had in effect taken control of the company, creating an atmosphere in which the term "advertising man" was used as an insult. He blamed the big investors for plunging the company into "uncertainty and instability."

A group of shareholders controlling a 30 percent stake in the company, Mr. Saatchi said, dictated these orders to the board: "Take your chairman into a corner and shoot him quickly — we don't want the fuss of a public trial."

Mr. Saatchi sent his message to the company's employees after formally turning down the board's request that he stay on as chairman of a subsidiary. He was forced out last month as chairman of the parent company.

The shareholder revolt was nominally about Mr. Saatchi's latest proposed pay package, which would have amounted to £5 million (\$7.85 million), if the company's share price doubled in the next three years. The stock, which peaked in 1987 at £54 a share, closed Tuesday at £14.46, down 3 pence, on the London Stock Exchange.

Institutional shareholders, led by David Herro of Harris Associates of Chicago, had pressed for Mr. Saatchi's removal.

Mr. Saatchi has not disclosed his plans, but he is widely reported to be considering starting a new agency.

## Looking at the Fine Print Contract With America Spells Change

By Diana B. Henriques  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From Madison Avenue image-makers to West Coast petrochemical producers, from mutual-fund operators in Boston to cigarette makers in Virginia and the Carolinas, American business has a lot riding on the new Republican leadership that will take control of Congress this year.

The Contract With America, the House Republican statement of policy priorities drafted before the election that gave the party control of Congress for the first time in 40 years, sets out the early agenda.

It calls for sweeping changes in the handling of business lawsuits, substantial tax reductions for capital gains, incentives to spur investment by industry, new tax cuts for individuals who put aside savings and curbs on the federal retirement burden.

But just as important as what Congress does, industry leaders and lobbyists caution, is what it leaves undone. Many are puzzling over how the fine print in the Republican contract will affect them in real life.

"Take 'tax-code reform,'" said Wally Snyder, president of the American Advertising Federation, an umbrella organization of advertising firms and professionals.

Under that rubric, eliminating advertising from the roster of deductible business expenses "might be seen by some as a way to bring in more money," Mr. Snyder said. "That's why we're putting so much emphasis on educating this new group of members of Congress. We're taking no chances."

A host of industries are likely to be affected by the changes in Washington. These are among the highlights:

• For Wall Street, said Marc Lackritz,

president of the Securities Industry Association, the industry's trade association, there are several areas worthy of attention.

All financial services companies, especially mutual-fund managers and marketers, stand to benefit if Congress widens the availability of individual retirement accounts and makes them more attractive. Securities firms would be big winners if Congress promotes business capital investment and rescinds rules requiring early disclosure of plant closings caused by takeovers or mergers.

Wall Street also sees a reduced capital gains tax as encouraging investment, and thus spurring commissions.

But other high-priority proposals affecting the financial markets are not so easy to call: The Glass-Steagall Act, which restricts certain securities activities by banks, is certain to undergo changes, but bankers and brokers are at odds over the most likely outcome. Similarly, several new congressional leaders support freer trade in financial services, but Wall Street is unsure what it would have to offer to foreigners in return for access to their markets.

• The banking industry, apart from the Glass-Steagall issue, will be looking to the new Congress to rein in the Justice Department's aggressive efforts to enforce the Community Reinvestment Act's fair-lending provisions, industry analysts said. The law is meant to direct commercial bank loans to poor neighborhoods.

• The insurance industry is paying attention to two big issues. Most important is the revision of the Superfund law, which determines liability for cleaning up industrial

See CHANGE, Page 11

## U.S.-China Rift Upsets Market In Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Fears that a trade war between Beijing and Washington might be inevitable because of tense domestic politics in the two capitals helped drive Hong Kong stocks sharply lower Tuesday.

Past trade disputes between China and the United States have generally opened with maximum drama only to end, several deadlines and minor concessions later, with few casualties on either side.

But business executives and analysts here said they feared the dispute over protection of intellectual property rights in China could end on a more damaging note. For that, they blamed the timing of the dispute more than the issues involved.

"I don't think the issues are insurmountable," said John Kamm, a Hong Kong-based consultant on China business who also lobbies for human rights. "But a number of changes in the political climate will make it harder to resolve than previous disputes."

The benchmark Hang Seng Index fell 4.24 percent Tuesday, closing at 7,844.14, in its first day of trading in 1995 as investors assessed Washington's threat to impose punitive tariffs on \$2.8 billion of Chinese exports and Beijing's likely response — sanctions on U.S. goods and obstacles to American investment.

On the Shanghai exchange, stocks open to foreign investment fell 1.4 percent Tuesday, as no signs emerged of an end to the impasse.

Washington is preparing to penalize Chinese exports starting Feb. 4 over the pirating of American entertainment and computer software and other intellectual property that it esti-

mates costs American companies nearly \$1 billion in sales annually.

In addition, Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Saturday that the United States would judge China's application to join the World Trade Organization on the basis of its performance in protecting intellectual property rights and demanded an immediate crackdown on 29 compact-disk fac-

See TRADE, Page 11

## Chemical Bank Takes Big Loss On Peso Trade

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Chemical Banking Corp. said Tuesday that unauthorized bets on the Mexican peso by one employee caused losses of \$70 million before taxes in the fourth quarter.

It said the transactions were undertaken by an employee in New York who took positions in the peso in violation of authorized risk limits and then concealed the positions. Chemical said the losses, which will amount to \$40 million after taxes, were sustained when the value of the peso fell sharply in late December. The bank said the positions have since been brought within authorized risk limits and that while an investigation is under way, it did not expect any further impact on its bottom line.

A spokesman said the losing trades were simple bets on the future price of the peso and did not involve derivative contracts that would have multiplied losses.

Chemical expects to release fourth-quarter results on Jan. 17. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

## Europe Divided on TV Quotas

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A proposal to toughen European Union quotas on television programming, one of Europe's most controversial industrial-policy issues, continued to divide the European Commission on Tuesday, the eve of a crucial debate.

In a bid to unblock a two-month-old deadlock on the proposal, the commissioner for culture, João de Deus Pinheiro,

has softened some of its provisions by offering to give new channels up to seven years to meet the quotas and excluding future services, such as video on demand, from quotas, commission sources said.

But sources said Mr. Pinheiro was insisting on eliminating a phrase in existing law that requires broadcasters to show at least 51 percent European programming "where practicable."

That caveat has allowed coun-

tries like Britain to ignore the law and permit channels like Rupert Murdoch's BSkyB and Ted Turner's TNT to beam predominantly American programs into homes.

The proposal also would apply quotas only to fiction and documentary programs, an attack at stations that meet current quotas largely through talk shows and other cheap enter-

See TV, Page 10

## MEDIA MARKETS

### China Keeps a Lid on Foreign Media

By Laura Dodge  
Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Since the Chinese government hinted two years ago that it would begin allowing foreign publications into the country on a joint-venture basis, foreign media have been hungrily eyeing China's vast market, and sometimes even cutting deals.

But recent events have dashed their hopes. China has begun clamping down on the incipient expansion of foreign press.

Amid a deluge of applications to publish and set up media joint ventures, China appears to be backing away from its policy on opening its media markets. Most recently, the Guangdong News and Publications Administration ordered "Modern Mankind," a daily in Guangzhou, to cease publication. "Modern Mankind" is partly owned by CIM Co., the Hong Kong-based company that also controls Ming Pao Enterprise Corp., the newspaper concern.

Chen Yingming, an official at the foreign cooperation department of the State Press and Publications Bureau, said foreign publishers were only allowed to enter the Chinese market in joint ventures with Chinese publishing houses.

He said the few magazine publishing joint ventures that have been set up in China had required special approval from his bureau.

"Newspapers are more sensitive, so until now joint ventures in this area have not been allowed," Mr. Chen said. "If it

is allowed then a new regulation will be issued. There needs to be a process."

He said he was not familiar with the Hong Kong publishing ventures and the official concerned was out on business.

Walt Disney Co.'s joint-venture magazine "Mickey Mouse," set up with the publishing house of China's postal service, was approved in 1993 after three

'We will publish mainly business-economic news. It's already understood you can't print the news freely.'

Sally Aw Sian, chairman of Sing Tao Ltd.

years of talks. A executive involved with the venture said characters like Donald Duck's Uncle Scrooge, who bathes in gold coins, were censored out to avoid offending socialist sensibilities.

According to media sources in Hong Kong, the deluge of applications for joint-venture and independent media publications in China has caused the central government to reconsider its policy on allowing media to expand in China.

"It's always going to be that way. You don't know what kind of approval it will take to break through," said Donald Keyser, a media analyst at Baring Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd.

"Based on the amount of people publishing now, I'd say there have been a lot of hints and promises. But nobody's actually gotten anything up and running," Mr. Keyser said.

Several media companies have put their China expansion plans on hold, awaiting central and provincial government approval.

Sing Tao Holdings, the publisher of the Chinese-language Sing Tao Daily and the English-language Hongkong Standard, had plans for a joint venture in Shenzhen to publish a daily newspaper, the Shenggang Economic Times. The original agreement was signed in November 1993, but Chinese authorities have stalled the deal and Sing Tao is still waiting for approval.

"You have to go at China's speed," said Sally Aw Sian, chairman of Sing Tao Ltd. "We were granted approval six months ago, but we have to rearrange the details of the joint venture in view of the change of the government's policy towards the media."

"We will publish mainly business-economic news. It's already understood you can't print the news freely."

She said she thought China's decision to delay Sing Tao's joint venture was a result of its unclear position on what kind of foreign publications to allow in.

"Good luck to them," said David Armstrong, chief editor at the South China Morning Post. "With so many problems for circulation in China, I wonder about the value of a joint venture. It's less than an ideal solution."

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Jan.
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.P.	B.P.	S.P.	Yen	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
Amsterdam	1.7411	2.719	1.71	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Brussels	32.575	50.0	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Frankfurt	1.589	2.402	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
London (a)	1.589	2.402	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Madrid	162.101	261.392	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Milan	1.6525	2.535	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
New York (b)	1.589	2.402	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Paris	1.589	2.402	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Tokyo	1.487	2.171	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Toronto	1.375	2.053	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Zurich	1.206	1.794	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
1 ECU	1.487	2.171	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
1 SDR	1.487	2.171	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	
Closures in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, Buys in other centers; Toronto: rates of 3 p.m.																				
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.																				
Other Dollar Values										Eurocurrency Deposits										Jan.
	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	
Argentina	1.3014	Arg. peso	2.4150	Max. peso	4.95	S. Afr. rand	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549	
Australia	1.589	Aust. dollar	1.73	N. Zealand \$	1.507	S. Kor. won	208.40	S. Kor. won	208.40	S. Kor. won	208.40	S. Kor. won	208.40	S. Kor. won	208.40	S. Kor. won	208.40	S. Kor. won	208.40	
Canada	1.375	Can. dollar	1.73	Hong Kong \$	7.75	Nep. rupee	21.35	Nep. rupee	21.35	Nep. rupee	21.35	Nep. rupee	21.35	Nep. rupee	21.35	Nep. rupee	21.35	Nep. rupee	21.35	
Denmark	1.375	Den. kr.	1.73	India rupee	46.34	Phil. peso	24.53	Phil. peso	24.53	Phil. peso	24.53	Phil. peso	24.53	Phil. peso	24.53	Phil. peso	24.53	Phil. peso	24.53	
France	1.589	Fr. franc	1.73	Port. escudo	200.48	Thai baht	25.10	Thai baht	25.10	Thai baht	25.10	Thai baht	25.10	Thai baht	25.10	Thai baht	25.10	Thai baht	25.10	
Germany	1.589	Ger. mark	1.73	Taiwan \$	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	Turkish lira	36.72	
Greece	1.589	Grec. dr.	1.73	UAE dirham	3.671	Viet. dong	169.37	Viet. dong	169.37	Viet. dong	169.37	Viet. dong	169.37	Viet. dong	169.37	Viet. dong	169.37	Viet. dong	169.37	
Italy	1.589	Ital. lire	1.73	Yug. dinar	1.454															
Japan	1.487	Yen	1.73																	
South Africa	2.549	S. Afr. rand	2.549																	
Sweden	1.375	Sw. krona	1.73																	
Switzerland	1.206	Swiss franc	1.73																	
U.K.	1.589	£	1.73																	
U.S.	1.000	\$	1.000																	
West Germany	1.589	Ger. mark	1.73																	
Yugoslavia	1.454	Yug. dinar	1.454																	
Forward Rates										Eurocurrency Deposits										Jan.
	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	
Canada	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Canadian dollar	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
France	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	French franc	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
Germany	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	German mark	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
Italy	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Italian lire	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
Japan	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
Switzerland	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Swiss franc	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
U.K.	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	British pound	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
U.S.	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	U.S. dollar	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
West Germany	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	German mark	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
Yugoslavia	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Yugoslav dinar	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	Japanese yen	1.5812	1.5812	1.5812	
Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indusbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); Agence France Presse (Rangoon); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); 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## MARKET DIARY

## Rate Jitters Sap 1995 Stock Debut

Bloomberg Business News  
NEW YORK — Stocks were mixed on the first trading day of the new year on Tuesday as rising interest rates hurt shares of businesses that are closely tied to swings in the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.04 points, to 3,338.48, as 14 of its 30 stocks gained.

"We enter 1995 with a continued case of inflation and in-

terest-rate jitters, and there's no indication that the Federal Reserve is going to ease off," said Alan Ackerman, market analyst at Reich & Co. "The higher the Fed raises rates, the weaker the market is likely to be."

## U.S. Stocks

Almost 12 stocks fell in price for every 11 that advanced on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume was 352.1 million shares, up from 256.1 million on Friday. The market was closed Monday for the New Year's holiday.

Government bond yields rose for a fourth day amid the concerns about inflation. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 7.92 percent from 7.88 percent on Fri-

day, as the price slid 14/32 point, to 95 7/32.

The gain in the Dow industrial was fueled largely by Sears, which climbed 1 1/2 to 47 1/2 amid optimism about its Christmas sales.

Kodak rose 1/2 to 48 1/2 after the film maker closed the \$1.55 billion sale of its household products unit to Britain's Reckitt & Colman and said it was in talks to sell as much as \$75 million worth of photocopiers to IBM.

Woolworth rose 1/2 to 15 1/2 after Byron Wien, Morgan Stanley's director of U.S. portfolio strategy, named the retail chain one of four "surprise picks to do well" in 1995.

3Com dropped 1 1/2 to 49 1/2 after the computer networking company was lowered to outperform from buy at Lehman Brothers.

Nordstrom slumped 1 1/2 to 40 1/2 after Merrill Lynch said December retail sales were likely to be weaker than expected when released on Thursday.

American depositary receipts issued by Mexican companies slipped along with the peso. Telefonos de Mexico fell 2 1/2 to 38 1/2 and the Emerging Mexico Fund fell 1 1/2 to 11 1/2.

## Rate-Rise Expectations Send the Dollar Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The dollar rose on Tuesday as inflationary signs in the United States cemented perceptions that the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates at the end of January.

The prices-paid component of the National Association of Purchasing Management's index for

Swiss francs from 1.3090. The pound fell to \$1.5630 from 1.5665.

"Inflationary pressures are going to be clearly on the rise in 1995, and I expect the Fed to be fairly aggressive," said Michael Rosenberg, vice president for international research at Merrill Lynch & Co.

Another report pointing to a need for tighter credit came from a weekly private survey on U.S. chain store sales, which showed a 3.0 percent jump in the last week of December from November.

The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee meets on Jan. 31, and many traders and analysts said they expected a rate rise to result from that meeting.

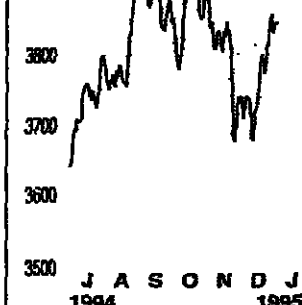
But the dollar's advance on that sentiment was checked by a drop in U.S. Treasury bond prices, which fell on the inflation signals. Bond prices are often seen as an indicator of foreign demand for dollar-denominated assets, so lower bond prices tend to weigh down the dollar.

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000



J A S O N D J 1995

INT

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Boeing	72.00	71.75	71.75	+0.25
IBM	125.00	124.75	124.75	+0.25
Microsoft	55.00	54.75	54.75	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	44.75	44.75	+0.25
Intel	35.00	34.75	34.75	+0.25
Novell	25.00	24.75	24.75	+0.25
3Com	15.00	14.75	14.75	+0.25
Apple	10.00	9.75	9.75	+0.25
Compaq	8.00	7.75	7.75	+0.25
HP	6.00	5.75	5.75	+0.25

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amazon	1.50	1.45	1.45	+0.05
NetScout	1.20	1.15	1.15	+0.05
WebTV	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
Excite	0.80	0.75	0.75	+0.05
HotBot	0.60	0.55	0.55	+0.05
MSN	0.50	0.45	0.45	+0.05
MSN	0.40	0.35	0.35	+0.05
MSN	0.30	0.25	0.25	+0.05
MSN	0.20	0.15	0.15	+0.05
MSN	0.10	0.05	0.05	+0.05

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	1.50	1.45	1.45	+0.05
JP Morgan Chase	1.20	1.15	1.15	+0.05
Bank of America	1.00	0.95	0.95	+0.05
Wells Fargo	0.80	0.75	0.75	+0.05
Citigroup	0.60	0.55	0.55	+0.05
Bank One	0.50	0.45	0.45	+0.05
Bank of New York	0.40	0.35	0.35	+0.05
Bank of Montreal	0.30	0.25	0.25	+0.05
Bank of Toronto	0.20	0.15	0.15	+0.05
Bank of the West	0.10	0.05	0.05	+0.05

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567
1,234,567	123,456	1,234,567

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones Industrial	3340.00	3330.00	3338.48	+4.04
S&P 500	1020.00	1010.00	1018.12	+1.12
NASDAQ Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1020.00	1010.00	1018.12	+1.12
Transportation	1020.00	1010.00	1018.12	+1.12
Utilities	1020.00	1010.00	1018.12	+1.12
Finance	1020.00	1010.00	1018.12	+1.12
SP 500	1020.00	1010.00	1018.12	+1.12

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Industrials	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Transportation	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Utilities	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Finance	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Industrials	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Transportation	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Utilities	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Finance	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Industrials	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Transportation	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Utilities	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Finance	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
30 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
1 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
5 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
7 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81

## NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Industrials	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Transportation	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Utilities	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Finance	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

## AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Industrials	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Transportation	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Utilities	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12
Finance	1000.00	990.00	995.12	+5.12

## NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Industrials	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Transportation	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Utilities	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Finance	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	378.12	+3.12
Silver	15.00	14.50	14.81	+0.31
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.48	+0.03
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	378.12	+3.12
Silver	15.00	14.50	14.81	+0.31
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.48	+0.03
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31

Grains

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Corn	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Soybeans	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31

Stocks

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
DAX	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Nikkei	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Hong Kong	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Shanghai	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
3-Month T-Bill	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
6-Month T-Bill	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
12-Month T-Bill	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
10 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81
30 Year	102.00	101.00	101.81	+0.81

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
DAX	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Nikkei	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Hong Kong	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Shanghai	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
IBM	1.50	1.50%
Microsoft	1.20	1.20%
Oracle	1.00	1.00%
Intel	0.80	0.80%
Novell	0.60	0.60%

Stock Splits

Company	Split
IBM	2:1
Microsoft	2:1
Oracle	2:1
Intel	2:1
Novell	2:1

Initial

Company	Initial
IBM	1.50
Microsoft	1.20
Oracle	1.00
Intel	0.80
Novell	0.60

Final

Company	Final
IBM	1.50
Microsoft	1.20
Oracle	1.00
Intel	0.80
Novell	0.60

Weekly Box Office

Movie	Box Office
Top Gun	1.50
Boyz n the City	1.20
Boyz n the City	1.20
Boyz n the City	1.20
Boyz n the City	1.20

U.S. FUTURES

Grains

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Corn	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Soybeans	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	378.12	+3.12
Silver	15.00	14.50	14.81	+0.31
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.48	+0.03
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.48	+0.03
Crude Oil	25.00	24.50	24.81	+0.31

Stocks

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
DAX	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Nikkei	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Hong Kong	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12
Shanghai	2500.00	2480.00	2495.12	+5.12

Financial



## EUROPE

# Alcatel Trims Management In Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART — Alcatel SEL AG, the struggling German unit of Alcatel Alsthom SA, announced Tuesday the departure of its top two executives and a streamlining of its management structure.

The company said that Gerhard Zeidler, 58, its chief executive, would go into retirement by mutual consent. Hans-Ulrich Schröder, 51, the deputy chief executive, will do the same.

Peter Landsberg, who has been head of the communications-networks division, will join the management board to serve as its "speaker," effectively becoming the new chief executive. To eliminate a layer of management, the company said it would appoint the heads of other operating divisions to the management board.

The company said the aim of the changes, which were approved by the supervisory board, was "efficient execution of the restructuring program, the goal of which is a quick and significant improvement in earnings."

Competition in telecommunications equipment has pressured Alcatel. In November, the German unit said it would close plants at Mannheim and Rottweil, and cut a total of 5,300 jobs by the end of 1995. Those job cuts would reduce the company's workforce by nearly a quarter, to around 16,000.

The company said at the time that the downsizing efforts would reduce costs by 400 million Deutsche marks (\$257 million) a year and allow it to return to profitability by 1996.

When he announced the restructuring program in November, Mr. Zeidler said Alcatel SEL was "losing about 1 million DM a day." The German unit accounts for about a fifth of Alcatel Alsthom's telecommunications sales.

On Monday, GEC Alsthom, Alcatel's joint venture with General Electric Co. of Britain, said its president, Jean-Pierre Desgeorges had resigned. It did not say why. (Bloomberg, AP)

# A Soviet-Era Hangover

## Wismut Cleans Up After Former Self

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

SCHLEMA, Germany — When silver miners first unearthed a certain hard, black rock beneath the Erzgebirge mountain range here centuries ago, they called it "Pechblende," or bad luck, because they did not know what to do with it.

The rock's radioactivity was not discovered until early this century, and was originally a source of prosperity as legions of sick and elderly flocked to this small town's famous radium baths, which it claimed were the strongest in the world and possessed the power to heal.

After World War II the rock — uranium — became a mixed blessing as the Soviet Union, which occupied this part of Eastern Germany, declared the town off-limits and proceeded to turn it into a dump site for what would become the third-largest uranium mine in the world.

Today, Schlema is one of Europe's largest and most expensive environmental-cleanup sites and a monument to the lasting damage done in the name of socialist self-sufficiency.

While the Treuhand privatization agency has finished selling off or shutting down East German state-run enterprises, Wismut GmbH, the successor to the Soviet-era mining company that ran Schlema like a company town, expects the clean-up to keep as many as 3,000 people employed beyond the year 2,000. The mining here was the most intense in the world," Manfred Hagen, Wismut's technical director, said in an interview. He said it would take 10 to 15 years and 13 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.4 billion) to "begin to repair" the damage.

From 1946 until 1990, when it was shut down, the old Wismut literally moved mountains in its search for uranium. The average concentration of uranium in the local rock was less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Unlike most major mines, which operate in unpopulated areas, Wismut ran five mines with 56 working shafts in an area inhabited by 100,000 people. Its facilities still occupy 37 square kilometers (14.8 square miles) and its dumps fill 48 hills and 14 ponds spread over two states.

"Wismut is an example of the uncontrolled exploitation of people, the landscape and the environment," said Kurt Biedenkopf, the premier of Saxony. His wife Ingrid chairs a committee to rebuild the town's famous spas.

The site of Wismut's greatest environmental impact, Schlema sits atop 50 million cubic meters of caves. Its sister village, Oberschlema, the original spa zone, disappeared when the ground suddenly sank 6 meters.

The first signs of cleanup in Schlema are admittedly cosmetic. Four forbidding mine shafts on a hill above the town's main road have been removed and replaced by walking paths. The valley's river, long since paved over, is scheduled to be restored. Konrad Barth, Schlema's mayor, is scraping together funds for a new spa house.

But the real cleanup, according to Mr. Hagen, a former state environment ministry official in Hesse, is yet to come.

Wismut has spent about 3 billion DM over the past four years just assessing the damage. The company has only just begun the slow, costly process of cleaning it up. Mr. Hagen said. Some 300 individual cleanup measures await regulatory approval, including damming and flooding tunnels, filtering waste ponds and removing radioactive rubble.

"We must clean until the danger is gone," he said, while admitting that "danger" is a relative term.

It is difficult to test for and eliminate radioactivity in an area considered naturally radio-

The positive side to the environmental damage is that new techniques and technology are being developed to clean it up.

active. Once, Mr. Hagen said, workers moved a massive dump heap only to expose a natural bed of granite that was more radioactive than the heap they had moved.

But Winfried Meyer, a local representative of Germany's federal radiation authority, said radioactivity at some Wismut dump sites was as much as five times what is considered "normal" under German law.

"If we were talking about a truckload of waste, there would be no problem, but the volumes here represent a considerable radioactive potential," he said. "What's most important is the proximity to the population."

The positive side to the region's environmental damage is that new techniques and technology are being developed to clean it up.

Wismut has developed methods to diagnose damage, filter waste ponds and seal off problem areas. Several of them are considered to be marketable.

About 400 of Wismut's best engineers have set up an environmental consulting company in the nearby town of Chemnitz.

Schlema, meanwhile, has developed a way to create artificial topsoil out of organic waste, sawdust and sewage.

"If you look around Eastern Germany you'll see a lot of things that are in urgent need of cleaning up," Mr. Hagen said of Wismut. "We hope the skills and know-how we acquire here can be put to use elsewhere."

Germany's Federal Environment Ministry estimates that the number of jobs directly or indirectly related to environmental protection will almost double by the year 2000, to 786,000 in Western Germany and 336,000 in Eastern Germany. That would mean one in every 40 jobs in the West and one in every 20 jobs in the East.

# Italiano Seeks Allies In Bid for Romagnolo

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Credito Italiano SpA said it would announce Wednesday whether it could afford to raise its bid for Credito Romagnolo SpA in order to top an offer by a rival group of banks.

A Credito Italiano spokesman said the bank's management was "working on determining whether we have the financing and the allies to back another offer."

Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde, known as Cariplo, and two partners have offered 21,500 lire (\$13) per share for 70 percent of Credito Romagnolo's shares, for a total of 3.29 trillion lire.

Credito Italiano had offered to buy up to 65 percent of Credito Romagnolo for 20,000 lire a share, or a total of 2.8 trillion lire. The deal would create Italy's second-largest bank.

Analysts speculated Tuesday that Credito Italiano would raise its bid by offering the same price per share as Cariplo, but for a larger portion of Romagnolo's capital.

Analysts speculated that Allianz AG Holding, Europe's largest insurance company and a minority shareholder in Credito Italiano, would be a likely partner in a higher bid.

Credito Italiano's share price surged to an all-time high of 19,340 lire Tuesday on rumors that Credito Italiano would raise its offer.

Credito Italiano's shares rose 41 lire Tuesday, to 1,749 lire. Analysts said the rise reflected the markets' desire to see Credito Italiano win.

Cariplo, Italy's largest savings bank, is not publicly traded.

Analysts said Credito Italiano's chances of success hinge on how a little-used Italian takeover law is interpreted by the courts governing securities trading in Italy.

The law, passed in 1992, says each competing bid must be 5 percent higher than the previous one, but it is not clear whether the law refers to the price per share or the total amount of the bid.

Cariplo's offer starts Jan. 11 and ends Feb. 3.

# Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2000	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2200	3100	2000
2300	3000	1900
2400	2900	1800
2500	2800	1700
2600	2700	1600
2700	2600	1500
2800	2500	1400
2900	2400	1300
3000	2300	1200
3100	2200	1100
3200	2100	1000
3300	2000	900
3400	1900	800
3500	1800	700
3600	1700	600
3700	1600	500
3800	1500	400
3900	1400	300
4000	1300	200
4100	1200	100
4200	1100	0
4300	1000	-100
4400	900	-200
4500	800	-300
4600	700	-400
4700	600	-500
4800	500	-600
4900	400	-700
5000	300	-800
5100	200	-900
5200	100	-1000
5300	0	-1100
5400	-100	-1200
5500	-200	-1300
5600	-300	-1400
5700	-400	-1500
5800	-500	-1600
5900	-600	-1700
6000	-700	-1800
6100	-800	-1900
6200	-900	-2000
6300	-1000	-2100
6400	-1100	-2200
6500	-1200	-2300
6600	-1300	-2400
6700	-1400	-2500
6800	-1500	-2600
6900	-1600	-2700
7000	-1700	-2800
7100	-1800	-2900
7200	-1900	-3000
7300	-2000	-3100
7400	-2100	-3200
7500	-2200	-3300
7600	-2300	-3400
7700	-2400	-3500
7800	-2500	-3600
7900	-2600	-3700
8000	-2700	-3800
8100	-2800	-3900
8200	-2900	-4000
8300	-3000	-4100
8400	-3100	-4200
8500	-3200	-4300
8600	-3300	-4400
8700	-3400	-4500
8800	-3500	-4600
8900	-3600	-4700
9000	-3700	-4800
9100	-3800	-4900
9200	-3900	-5000
9300	-4000	-5100
9400	-4100	-5200
9500	-4200	-5300
9600	-4300	-5400
9700	-4400	-5500
9800	-4500	-5600
9900	-4600	-5700
10000	-4700	-5800
10100	-4800	-5900
10200	-4900	-6000
10300	-5000	-6100
10400	-5100	-6200
10500	-5200	-6300
10600	-5300	-6400
10700	-5400	-6500
10800	-5500	-6600
10900	-5600	-6700
11000	-5700	-6800
11100	-5800	-6900
11200	-5900	-7000
11300	-6000	-7100
11400	-6100	-7200
11500	-6200	-7300
11600	-6300	-7400
11700	-6400	-7500
11800	-6500	-7600
11900	-6600	-7700
12000	-6700	-7800
12100	-6800	-7900
12200	-6900	-8000
12300	-7000	-8100
12400	-7100	-8200
12500	-7200	-8300
12600	-7300	-8400
12700	-7400	-8500
12800	-7500	-8600
12900	-7600	-8700
13000	-7700	-8800
13100	-7800	-8900
13200	-7900	-9000
13300	-8000	-9100
13400	-8100	-9200
13500	-8200	-9300
13600	-8300	-9400
13700	-8400	-9500
13800	-8500	-9600
13900	-8600	-9700
14000	-8700	-9800
14100	-8800	-9900
14200	-8900	-10000
14300	-9000	-10100
14400	-9100	-10200
14500	-9200	-10300
14600	-9300	-10400
14700	-9400	-10500
14800	-9500	-10600
14900	-9600	-10700
15000	-9700	-10800
15100	-9800	-10900
15200	-9900	-11000
15300	-10000	-11100
15400	-10100	-11200
15500	-10200	-11300
15600	-10300	-11400
15700	-10400	-11500
15800	-10500	-11600
15900	-10600	-11700
16000	-10700	-11800
16100	-10800	-11900
16200	-10900	-12000
16300	-11000	-12100
16400	-11100	-12200
16500	-11200	-12300
16600	-11300	-12400
16700	-11400	-12500
16800	-11500	-12600
16900	-11600	-12700
17000	-11700	-12800
17100	-11800	-12900
17200	-11900	-13000
17300	-12000	-13100
17400	-12100	-13200
17500	-12200	-13300
17600	-12300	-13400
17700	-12400	-13500
17800	-12500	-13600
17900	-12600	-13700
18000	-12700	-13800
18100	-12800	-13900
18200	-12900	-14000
18300	-13000	-14100
18400	-13100	-14200
18500	-13200	-14300
18600	-13300	-14400
18700	-13400	-14500
18800	-13500	-14600
18900	-13600	-14700
19000	-13700	-14800
19100	-13800	-14900
19200	-13900	-15000
19300	-14000	-15100
19400	-14100	-15200
19500	-14200	-15300
19600	-14300	-15400
19700	-14400	-15500
19800	-14500	-15600
19900	-14600	-15700
20000	-14700	-15800
20100	-14800	-15900
20200	-14900	-16000
20300	-15000	-16100
20400	-15100	-16200
20500	-15200	-16300
20600	-15300	-16400
20700	-15400	-16500
20800	-15500	-16600
20900	-15600	-16700
21000	-15700	-16800
21100	-15800	-16900
21200	-15900	-17000
21300	-16000	-17100
21400	-16100	-17200
21500	-16200	-17300
21600	-16300	-17400
21700	-16400	-17500
21800	-16500	-17600
21900	-16600	-17700
22000	-16700	-17800
22100	-16800	-17900
22200	-16900	-18000
22300	-17000	-18100
22400	-17100	-18200
22500	-17200	-18300
22600	-17300	-18400
22700	-17400	-18500
22800	-17500	-18600
22900	-17600	-18700
23000	-17700	-18800
23100	-17800	-18900
23200	-17900	-19000
23300	-18000	-19100
23400	-18100	-19200
23500	-18200	-19300
23600	-18300	-19400
23700	-18400	-19500
23800	-18500	-19600
23900	-18600	-19700
24000	-18700	-19800
24100	-18800	-19900
24200	-18900	-20000
24300	-19000	-20100
24400	-19100	-20200
24500	-19200	-20300
24600	-19300	-20400
24700	-19400	-20500
24800	-19500	-20600
24900	-19600	-20700
25000	-19700	-20800
25100	-19800	-20900
25200	-19900	-21000
25300	-20000	-21100
25400	-20100	-21200
25500	-20200	-21300
25600	-20300	-21400
25700	-20400	-21500
25800	-20500	-21600
25900	-20600	-21700
26000	-20700	-21



### Tuesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month				\$5			
High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge				

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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*[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

High	Low	Stock	Day	You	PL	Yours	Profit
1.00	0.95	100	1	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	2	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	3	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	4	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	5	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	6	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	7	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	8	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	9	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	10	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	11	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	12	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	13	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	14	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	15	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	16	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	17	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	18	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	19	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	20	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	21	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	22	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	23	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	24	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	25	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	26	100	100	100	0.05
1.00	0.95	100	27	100	100	100	0.05
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## SPORTS

## Penn State Gathers Roses But Not the National Title

By Tom Friend

PASADENA, California — Penn State won its primary, but not the championship.

The Oregon Ducks were the Nittany Lions' equal for nearly three quarters in the Rose Bowl and by the time Penn State passed them in the express lane, the damage was done, even though the final score Monday was 38-20.

If not for Oregon's erratic place-kicking and kick coverage, the Nittany Lions might even have finished at 11-1. Instead, both Penn State and Nebraska finished undefeated, and the voters in The Associated Press poll gave the Cornhuskers the national college football title by a wide margin.

Oregon was a gnat constantly in the face of Penn State, its quarterback, Danny O'Neil, set Rose Bowl records for yards, completions and passes as he humbled the more acclaimed starter from Penn State, Kerry Collins.

The difference was a running back named Ki-Jana Carter, plus two of the less-heralded Nittany Lions, three missed field goals by Oregon and a breakdown in the Ducks' special teams.

Collins, billed as the finest quarterback that Penn State's coach, Joe Paterno, ever had, nearly gift-wrapped the game to Oregon. With his team ahead by 14-7, a simple out pass landed in enemy hands, and line-backer Reggie Jordan returned

it 39 yards to the Penn State 17. Two plays later, O'Neil's job to Cristin McLemore, who out-leaped free safety Chuck Penzenik, made the score 14 all with 5:35 left in the third quarter.

No one had heard much of Ambrose Fletcher, either, but he fielded the ensuing kickoff and ran 72 yards to the Oregon 21. Two plays later, on a draw play up the middle, Carter, who had 21 rushes for 154 yards, stopped running hard halfway to the end zone and put Penn State ahead, 21-14.

O'Neil, on his way to a record-setting 456-yard passing day on 41 of 60, then suddenly turned human. His lob over the middle was intercepted by Penzenik, a sixth string free safety. His 44-yard return set up Carter's third touchdown, a 3-yard run that made it 28-14 with 2:01 left in the third.

A late, fourth-quarter field goal and touchdown padded the Penn State lead, helping Paterno become the first college coach to win the Rose, Sugar, Cotton and Orange Bowls in his career.

The first play from scrimmage was an 83-yard touchdown dash by Carter, and the cherry on top was this: He bowled over Oregon's best defender, cornerback Herman O'Berry.

Penn State may have gained 83 yards on that play, but it took the Lions 23 plays to gain their next 83 yards. They fumbled twice — on one the referees blew the ball dead and on one they did not — and they chased an eccentric Oregon tight end in vain.

Immediately after Carter's score, the Ducks followed their tattooed tight end, Josh Wilcox, straight downfield. Wilcox, who had "Rose Bowl '95" branded on his left arm in dark ink, caught passes of 18 and 33 yards, and soon had his team on Penn State's one-inch line.

O'Neil tossed him the ball on first-and-goal, and the game was tied.

By half's end, Wilcox had seven receptions — not bad for someone who was playing with a minor concussion.

## National Title Is Harvested By Nebraska

The Associated Press

It wasn't even close. Nebraska's Cornhuskers ran away with the national championship Tuesday, easily outpointing No. 2 Penn State in The Associated Press poll.

Although both teams were undefeated, voters clearly preferred Nebraska after the Cornhuskers defeated Miami, 24-17, in the Orange Bowl, and Penn State downed Oregon, 38-20, in the Rose Bowl.

The Cornhuskers (13-0) received 51½ first-place votes and 1,539½ points, while Penn State (12-0) got 10½ firsts and 1,497½ points.

It is the first national title for Nebraska's coach, Tom Osborne, and the first championship for the Cornhuskers since they won consecutive crowns under Bob Devaney in 1970-71.

Nebraska also finished first in the CNN-USA Today coaches' poll, topping Penn State, 54-8, in first-place votes.

Penn State's Joe Paterno now has the dubious distinction of coaching four undefeated teams that didn't win the national championship. It also happened in 1968, 1969 and 1973.

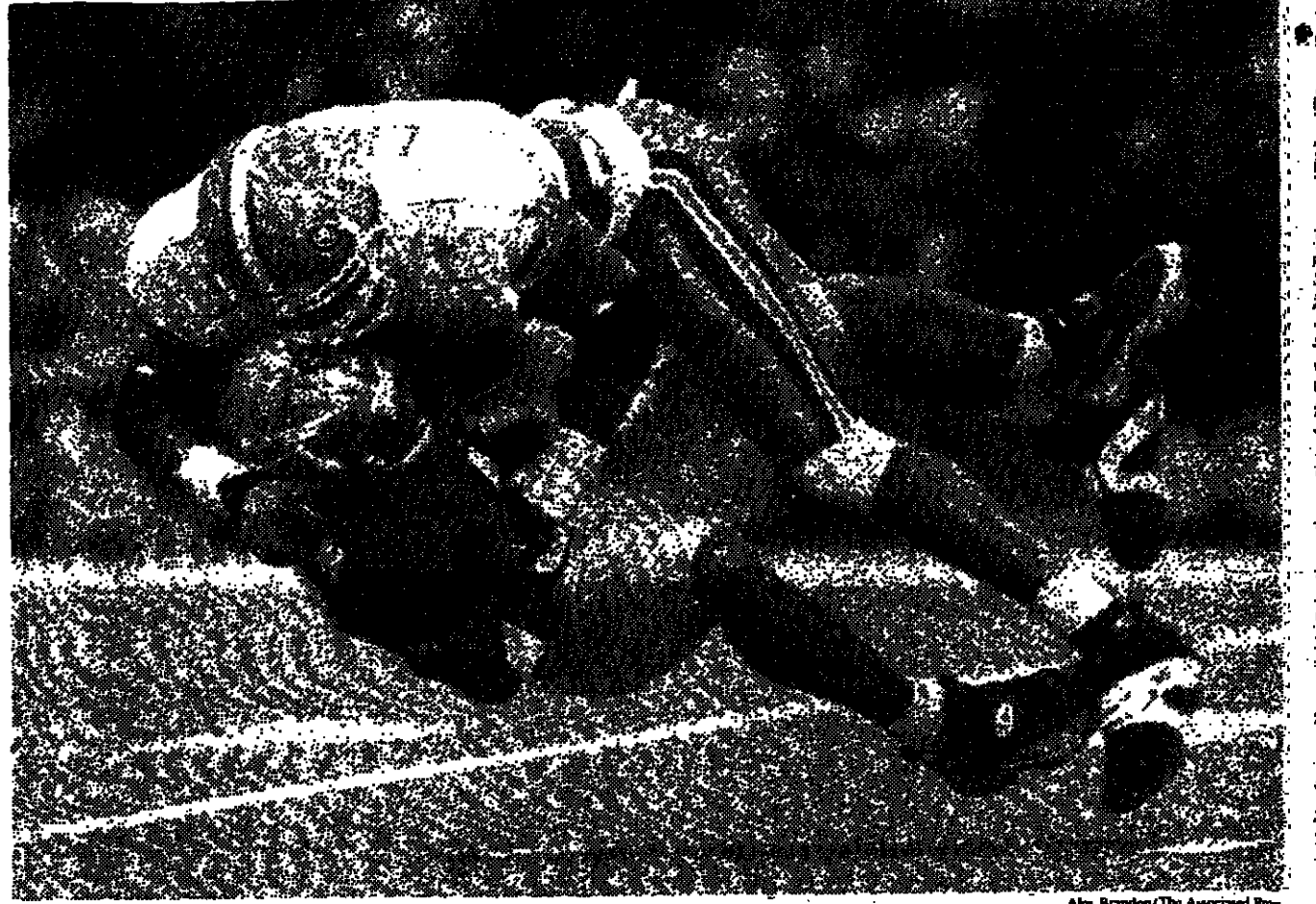
Both coaches have said they prefer a playoff over the polls. But after the Rose Bowl, Paterno said his team deserved a share of the title.

"I don't want to take anything from Tom Osborne, who's a good friend of mine," Paterno said. "The way they played last night, I certainly don't think that I would say, 'Hey, they're national champions and we're not.' Because we deserve it as much as they do."

Osborne said it was a shame that Nebraska didn't get to play Penn State.

"People in college football ought to be smart enough to get the No. 1 and No. 2 teams together," he said.

Although Osborne has the best winning percentage of any active coach, the national championship eluded him for his first 21 seasons. He twice brought undefeated teams to the Orange Bowl and lost, to Miami in 1984 and Florida State last year.



Florida safety Lawrence Wright flattened State's E.G. Green as the teams passed for 774 yards in the Sugar Bowl.

## Seminoles Top Gators in Record Effort

The Associated Press

Florida State won an NCAA-record 10th consecutive bowl game with a 23-10-17 victory over Florida at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans.

The seventh-ranked Seminoles (10-1-1) beat their fifth-ranked archrivals with a ball-control offense and stingy defense that held the high-scoring Gators (10-2-1) to a season-low point total.

Danny Kanell was 23-for-40 for Florida State as the teams passed for 774 yards. Warrick Dunn accounted for 182 yards, rushing for 58, catching nine passes for 51 and throwing a 73-yard scoring pass to Omar Elison.

No. 4 Colorado 41, Notre Dame 24: At the Fiesta Bowl in Tempe, Arizona, Bill McCartney's final game as Colorado coach ended the way his nation-

al title season of 1990 did — with a victory over the Irish. Kordell Stewart and Heisman Trophy-winner Rashaan Salaam accounted for four touchdowns. McCartney leaves

## BOWL ROUNDUP

as the winningest coach in Colorado history (93-55-5). Assistant Rick Neuheisel succeeds him.

Stewart had two touchdowns and Salaam had two 1-yard scores as the Buffaloes (11-1) scored on five of their first six possessions for a 31-3 lead late in the first half.

No. 6 Alabama 24, No. 13 Ohio State 17: At the Citrus Bowl in Orlando, Florida, Sherman Williams turned a short pass into a 50-yard touchdown for Alabama (12-1) with 42 seconds left. He became the first Alabama player to get more than

100 yards rushing and receiving in a bowl game, gaining 166 yards on 27 carries and catching eight passes for 155 yards.

Ohio State finished 9-4 as coach John Cooper's bowl mark with the Buckeyes fell to 1-5.

No. 21 Southern Cal 53, Texas Tech 14: In Dallas, the Trojans (8-3-1) scored their first three touchdowns in a 76-second span of the first quarter of their first Cotton Bowl. USC rolled up a 48-0 lead over Texas Tech (6-6), making the Red Raiders the seventh straight SWC team to lose the Cotton Bowl.

Starting next year, the matchups will be determined by the bowl coalition.

Rob Johnson threw three touchdowns passes and Keyshawn Johnson caught three, one an 86-yarder from backup Brad Otton. Rob Johnson completed 16 of 21 passes for 289

yards and left after the first series of the second half — 3 yards short of the Cotton Bowl record.

Keyshawn Johnson caught eight passes for a Cotton Bowl record 222 yards. It was the second-largest victory margin in the Cotton Bowl behind Miami's 46-3 win over Texas in 1991.

Wisconsin 34, No. 25 Duke 20: In Tampa, Florida, Terrell Fletcher set Hall of Fame Bowl records with 39 carries for 241 yards and scored on runs of 1 and 49 yards.

The Badgers (7-4-1), after blowing a 13-0 first-half lead, took control with three second-half touchdowns to hand the No. 25 Duke Devils (8-4) their fourth loss in the final five games after a school-record 7-0 start.

Duke's Spencer Fischer was 28 of 46 for 314 yards with four interceptions.

South Carolina 24, West Virginia 21: At the Carquest Bowl in Miami, Steve Taneyhill passed for one touchdown and ran for another as South Carolina (7-5) won its first bowl game in nine attempts.

Taneyhill completed 26 of 36 passes for 227 yards, with a 2-yard touchdown pass to tight end Boomer Foster. He also had a 4-yard touchdown run, and Stanley Pritchett added a 1-yard score with 2:40 left in the third quarter for the Gamecocks' final points.

West Virginia (7-6), which got 132 yards and a 24-yard touchdown run from Robert Walker, lost its fifth straight bowl game.



Rashaan Salaam scored twice as Colorado won.

## Heisman Winner Picks NFL

The Associated Press

TEMPE, Arizona — Rashaan Salaam, Colorado's Heisman Trophy-winning junior tailback, announced after the 41-24 victory over Notre Dame in the Fiesta Bowl that he will forego his senior season to turn pro.

Salaam, who tried to defuse speculation about his future by announcing he would make an announcement on Jan. 6 and not before, broke the news moments after the game.

He said Bill McCartney's resignation as coach was a factor, as well as the likely departure of at least three assistant coaches, and that he reached the decision to leave school after consulting with his mother.

"There are a lot of things going on at CU," Salaam said. "A lot of coaches are bouncing around, and there's not a lot of stability going on. That was the basis why I decided to come to CU, and I signed a 4-year deal. But, like Kordell — Stewart, a senior quarterback — "was saying, 'I'm leaving with coach Mac.'"

## Bears Surprise Not Only Vikings, but Cowboys, by Winning

By Timothy W. Smith

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Dallas Cowboys' coaches saw 60 percent of their work from last week go up in smoke after Chicago beat Minnesota.

Because the Cowboys were less familiar with the Vikings than with Green Bay, and because they expected Minnesota to beat the Bears, the coaches spent more than half their time preparing for the Vikings. They spent the least amount of time on the Packers, whom they beat, 42-31 on Thanksgiving Day.

The two teams have changed quite a bit from that game five weeks ago. The Packers are without receiver Sterling Sharpe, who caught four touchdowns

passes in that game. Emmitt Smith, who rushed for two touchdowns and 133 yards against the Packers in that game, has a sore hamstring.

In the mind of the Green Bay safety LeRoy Butler, the Packers, winners of their last four games, are hotter than the

## NFL NOTES

Cowboys, who lost two of their last three. Butler thinks the Packers are hot enough to roll right into the Super Bowl. "Nobody gives us a chance," he said.

"But the best team never wins, not in the Super Bowl. It's always the hottest team, and I figure we're hot right now."

• Dom Capers, the Pittsburgh Steel-

ers' defensive coordinator, has already agreed to accept the coaching job with the Carolina Panthers once Pittsburgh's season is finished, according to a report in The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Capers and the Panthers aren't confirming or denying that report. But if it's true, the Steelers and the Panthers could be in hot water with the NFL for possible violations of the league's policies regarding tampering.

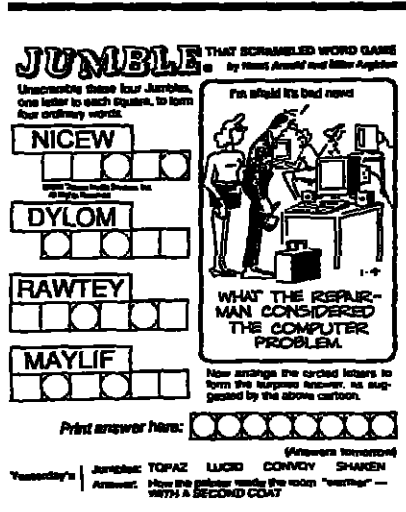
Commissioner Paul Tagliabue will meet with Richardson in New York City this week to review reports that said Capers met with representatives from the Panthers in Pittsburgh last week. If Tagliabue believes the Carolina owner, Jerry Richardson, violated the league's

tampering rules, the team could be fined \$100,000 or more and have to forfeit draft picks.

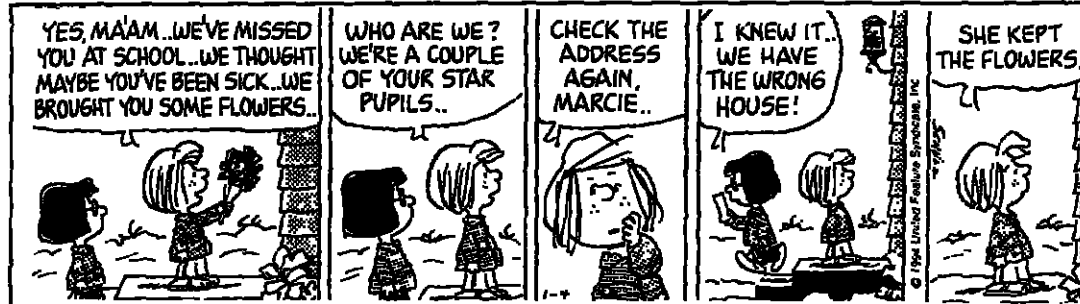
The NFL strengthened its policies against tampering last year after Norv Turner, then Dallas' offensive coordinator, interviewed with the Washington Redskins and accepted a job while the Cowboys were still in the playoffs.

Some NFL teams that have coaching vacancies and some NFL assistant coaches who are coaching candidates and whose teams are still in the playoffs have privately grumbled about how the Panthers have skirted the antitampering rules in going after Capers, while they have followed the rules and are getting shut out.

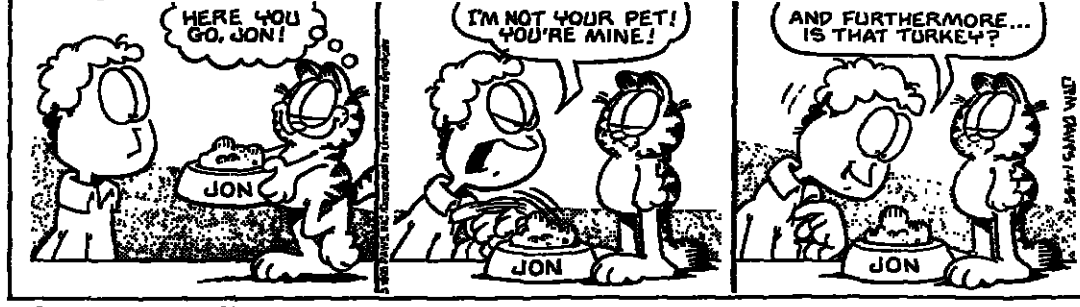
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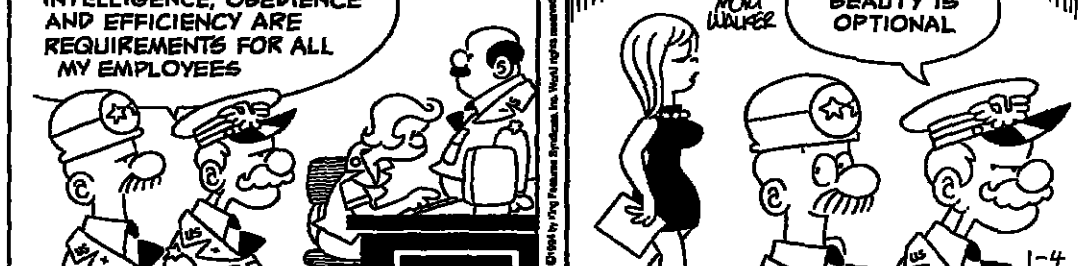
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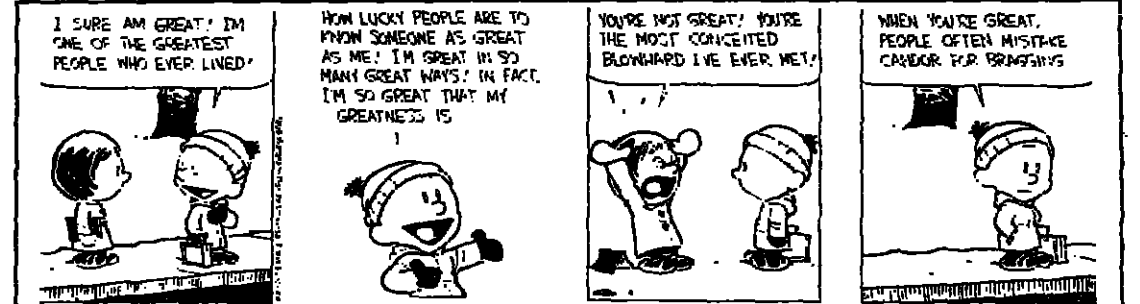
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## POSTCARD

## The Imaginary Society

By Ferdinand Protzman  
New York Times Service

**S**T. AUGUSTIN, Germany — One way to conceive of the Société Imaginaire is as a dream state, a kind of international, intellectual Oz, with a movable Emerald City and a wizard born in Hungary, seasoned in Argentina and residing in upstate New York.

Then again, there are many ways to envision an organization that, as its name suggests, is mainly of the mind, with no institutional structure, permanent headquarters or rules of order.

Despite its ethereal nature, the society, founded in 1984 by a painter calling himself Batuz, has become a flourishing cultural phenomenon on three continents. Its activities — like the Correspondence Project, which brings together writers from different countries and then compiles, catalogues and archives the correspondence that later develops between them — are attracting media attention and support from governments, universities and individuals around the world.

The group's 500 members are a Who's Who of writers, artists, scholars and politicians from Europe, South America and the United States. They include the American poet Mark Strand; Julio María Sanguinetti, the newly elected president of Uruguay; Mexico's Nobel Prize-winning writer, Octavio Paz; and Stanislaw Baranczak, a leading Polish poet and a professor of literature at Harvard University.

Binding the unabashedly elitist membership is the shared belief that in an era of global pop culture and mass media driven by near-instant transmission of information, genuine communication between individuals is dwindling.

Its founder, Batuz, a 61-year-old Hungarian-born painter whose name was originally

N. M. D. Mahr-Batuz, set out to create an international community of the spirit, where national cultural barriers would be broken down by face-to-face meetings, correspondence and conversation.

The idea was born from Batuz's personal experience and study of history. "Writers like Flaubert and Turgenev read each other's works, but also corresponded and visited each other," he said. "On a cultural and intellectual level, the world was a smaller community than it is today. Now hardly any American writers know their counterparts in Latin America or Eastern Europe or vice versa. It is a shame, really."

Batuz, whose works can be found in museums around the world, fled Hungary with his family in 1944 as the battle lines of World War II approached, settling in Argentina five years later. He moved to Walton, New York, in 1973 and lives there when not traveling on business involving the society.

For the last decade, he has roamed the world promoting his group. Much of his time is spent in Germany, where a foundation was established in 1986 to support the society.

Although the society has an office in Nossen, Germany, near Dresden, its meetings, lasting from a few days to a week, have been held in a variety of places including Washington, Budmerice in Slovakia, Berlin and Buenos Aires.

Defining the society remains a murky business to some members. They seem to prefer it that way. "It is whatever we make it, whatever we put into it," said Strand, a former poet laureate of the United States. He will attend a luncheon in this small town near Bonn for the recent opening of an exhibition about the society at the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung.

## Apartheid Is History, but Evita Is Holding Her Own

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

**B** NELSON MANDELA appears on television here this week as the subject of a profile, his fawning interviewer will be a South African institution. Evita Bezuidenhout.

For the uninitiated, a couple of things about Evita bear explaining. First, she isn't really fawning. And second, she isn't really a she. Evita is the creation of South Africa's leading political satirist, Pieter-Dirk Uys. He started in theater as a playwright, but in the bad old

minister of housing. And on Friday, she'll gaze softly into the eyes of Mandela — the man for whom she once petitioned (unsuccessfully) to perform in prison.

By design, there's no bite in these shows. Uys treats them as a public service, a voyage of discovery, a way of introducing South Africans to leaders who spent most of their lives in jail or exile. When will these stalwarts of the struggle become fair game? Sooner, apparently, than Uys planned. In spite of her self-imposed moratorium, Evita has already begun poking fun at the new government.

"I wasn't sure I was in the right place" went her opening line to the delegates at the ANC conference, "but when I saw all the Mercedeses parked outside, I knew I'd found it."

The reaction from the ANC audience was a bit tentative. Many in the audience looked left, looked right and checked the pulse of their comrades before risking a smile at one of Uys's skits.

"As far as I'm concerned, this is their audition as well as mine," Uys said. "They have the power to laugh at me or to lock me up."

In his show, Uys arrives as Evita, resplendent in a South African flag, then transforms himself before his audience's bedazzled eyes into two dozen other characters. A gifted mimic and clever writer, he spans the globe from Clinton to Major to Yeltsin to Queen Elizabeth. But the heart of the revue is the South African satire. Along with the apartheid figures, he now spoofs Mandela, his estranged wife, Winnie, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, among others.

At the ANC show, Uys pulled a punch or two. His Winnie character did wear tie earrings — a send-up of her infamous statement in 1986 that South Africa would liberate itself by placing gas-soaked tires around apartheid collaborators and burning them to death. But Uys didn't have Winnie utter the line he's used with other audiences: "Who says there isn't life after someone else's death?" It's a reference to the 1989 killing of a 14-year-old youth by Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards.

He makes gentle jokes about the 76-year-old Mandela's pills and his hearing aid. He does a hilarious takeoff on Tutu's high-pitched, sing-songy sermons. "The first time Tutu saw me doing him, he came backstage and said I didn't have enough rings on," Uys said. "So he gave me some costume jewelry."

"The passing of apartheid has given me a whole new alphabet," he said. "I'm no longer dealing with the culture of death. Now, it's the



Pieter-Dirk Uys as Evita Bezuidenhout.

experience of survival. The moral issues are murkier now, but the great thing is — I can have an opinion. And I can change my opinion. And for the first time, my audiences don't come in with all the answers."

Other artists have had different reactions to the passing of apartheid. South Africa's best-known playwright, Athol Fugard, publicly fretted last year about becoming "a relic in the apartheid museum." His response to the political change has been to probe inward; he has written a tender memoir of his childhood.

"Athol plays the most extraordinary chamber music," said Uys, who regards Fugard as both an idol and mentor. "I have a loud drum."

The son of an Afrikaner father and a German Jewish mother, Uys, 49, has been banging that drum ever since he can remember. His

parents were both concert pianists, and his father's family was related to Daniel F. Malan, the Afrikaner nationalist who became prime minister in 1948 and ushered in the political system of legislated racial oppression known as apartheid.

Young Uys rebelled, not just at the immorality of apartheid, but at the strict, sexual repressive Calvinism of Afrikaners, the descendants of Dutch settlers who make up about 60 percent of the white population.

When his plays started being banned in the 1970s, he saw an advertisement in a Cape Town newspaper seeking applications from outstanding citizens to sit on the Censor Board. Uys asked his father to apply. His family political connections were impeccable and "Dad loved to watch movies."

"My father and I weren't getting on at all, but when he got on the board, it put him on my side," Uys said. "He said these people were idiots. They weren't there to defend the morals of the nation. They were little tin-pot gods."

Uys also began lodging complaints to the board about his work. "That way, if they tried banning me, I could always reveal I was the one who'd complained in the first place." The threat of ridicule worked like a charm.

In recent years, Uys has begun touring abroad — to Germany (he only discovered after his mother's death that she was a Jew who fled from Hitler, and he does a bitter routine comparing apartheid to Nazism), Australia, Canada, England and the United States.

In his U.S. shows, he finds reflections of American skeletons in apartheid — for example, comparing black homelands to Indian reservations. He also wonders aloud why the all-powerful U.S. military never invaded South Africa to save the blacks. Then he remembers: "Oh, that's right, we have no oil."

But now that the great transformation has happened here, Uys is not eager to travel in the near future. He wants to sit around, listen and start to develop three-dimensional characters rather than just cartoons. He's hoping to put together a comedy troupe in Cape Town that would do topical weekly shows — perhaps televised.

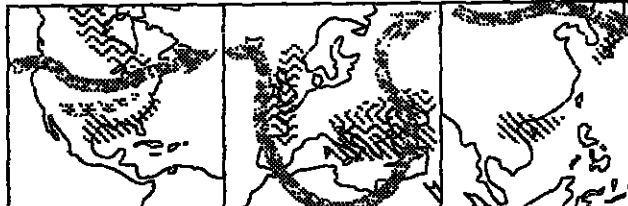
He will also keep searching for a common culture. South Africa really doesn't have one. It's still Europe and Africa, occupying the same space but not the same habits, mores or funny bone. "My black audiences love the theater of what I do, the mask, the fact that I become someone else before their very eyes. The whites tend to wait for a clever punch line."

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	15/56	8/49	10/61	9/48	5	5
Amsterdam	3/37	3/27	4/29	6/32	pc	pc
Athens	7/44	1/71	3/73	3/27	7	7
Berlin	11/52	5/41	11/52	4/38	7	7
Bombay	9/48	1/54	11/52	6/43	7	7
Buenos Aires	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Calcutta	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cairo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Canton	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Chengdu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cebu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Colon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Dacca	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Dhaka	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Hankow	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Hong Kong	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Kobe	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
London	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Lyons	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Manila	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Medan	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Moscow	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Myittha	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Nagasaki	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Osaka	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Peking	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Rangoon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Shanghai	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Singapore	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Sourabaya	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Taipei	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Tokyo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Yokohama	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	15/56	8/49	10/61	9/48	5	5
Amsterdam	3/37	3/27	4/29	6/32	pc	pc
Athens	7/44	1/71	3/73	3/27	7	7
Berlin	11/52	5/41	11/52	4/38	7	7
Bombay	9/48	1/54	11/52	6/43	7	7
Buenos Aires	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Calcutta	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cairo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Canton	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Chengdu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cebu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Colon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Dacca	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Dhaka	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Hankow	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Hong Kong	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Lyons	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Manila	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Medan	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Moscow	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Myittha	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Nagasaki	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Osaka	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Peking	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Rangoon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Shanghai	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Singapore	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Sourabaya	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Taipei	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Tokyo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Yokohama	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	15/56	8/49	10/61	9/48	5	5
Amsterdam	3/37	3/27	4/29	6/32	pc	pc
Athens	7/44	1/71	3/73	3/27	7	7
Berlin	11/52	5/41	11/52	4/38	7	7
Bombay	9/48	1/54	11/52	6/43	7	7
Buenos Aires	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Calcutta	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cairo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Canton	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Chengdu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cebu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Colon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Dacca	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Dhaka	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Hankow	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Hong Kong	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Lyons	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Manila	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Medan	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Moscow	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Myittha	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Nagasaki	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Osaka	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Peking	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Rangoon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Shanghai	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Singapore	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Sourabaya	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Taipei	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Tokyo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Yokohama	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7

## Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	15/56	8/49	10/61	9/48	5	5
Amsterdam	3/37	3/27	4/29	6/32	pc	pc
Athens	7/44	1/71	3/73	3/27	7	7
Berlin	11/52	5/41	11/52	4/38	7	7
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Buenos Aires	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Calcutta	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cairo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
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Chengdu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Cebu	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
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Hong Kong	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Lyons	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Manila	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Medan	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
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Rangoon	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Shanghai	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Singapore	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Sourabaya	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Taipei	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Tokyo	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7
Yokohama	1/34	3/29	3/37	3/29	7	7

## North America

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